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POSTPONEMENT ON SALT II RATIFICATION AROUSES ALARM

LD171007 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 17, TASS--The Carter administration's decision to postpone consideration of the question of ratification of the SALT II treaty arouses legitimate alarm and anxiety amidst the broadest sections of the progressive American public. A joint statement of the cochairman of the influential United States public organisations Americans for SALT, Charles Vost and Townsend Hoopes, says that the SALT II agreement is vitally necessary to prevent the development of chaotic and unpredictable conflict into a world thermonuclear catastrophe not subjected to any sane control. The cochairmen expressed regret over the postponement of the Senate ratification of the SALT II agreement and voiced their confidence that the treaty would be ratified in the nearest future.

Departure From Detente

LD171020 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 17, TASS--Broad sections of the American public express anxiety over the present course of the administration aimed at a departure from the policy of detente and at stepping up the dangerous arms race.

The organization Americans for SALT, uniting representatives of the public and of the world of business of the United States, calls for the immediate ratification by the American Senate of the SALT II treaty. A statement for the press says that President J. Carter's decision to postpone ratification of the treaty does not accord with the national interests of the United States and may lead to fatal consequences for the cause of peace. The Senate hearings on ratification of SALT II must be resumed precisely now, said Margorie Benton, the national co-chairman of the organization, while it is still possible to take the nuclear arms race under control.

Bud Salk, a Chicago businessman emphasized that postponement of ratification of the SALT II treaty was an obvious concession to the "cold warriors" who, prattling about an imaginary "Soviet menace", seek to divert the American people's attention from intricate economic problems inside the country.

The bulletin of atomic scientists says that prevention of a nuclear war must be a priority task. They could not renounce the SALT treaty and the entire process of limiting strategic arms. The road to establishing lasting peace on earth did not lie through the stockpiling of arms, but through reduction of nuclear arsenals and an end to the development of new types and systems of weapons such as, for instance, the mobile MX missile.

LABOR TODAY, the newspaper of the American trade unions, criticised the policy of the Washington administration designed to step up the arms race and increase military spending. At a time when the United States administrations plans spending tens of thousands of millions of dollars on the development of the MX mobile missiles, the most expensive systems in the world, the newspaper says, it has no resources for a solution of acute domestic problems. LABOR TODAY emphasizes that whenever the military budget is increased, there is a sharp reduction in appropriations for social requirements and for the program of combatting unemployment.

U.S. ACCELERATES NUCLEAR ARMS PROGRAM, FREEZES SALT II

ID161916 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Jan 80 ID

[Text] As the American hawks whip up the anti-Soviet campaign, take unilateral steps to freeze American-Soviet relations and exploit the events in Iran and Afghanistan to attain their own aims, they at the same time continue the arms race while talking about peace and security of the nations. For one thing the United States is reassessing its nuclear arms program. Here are some details from the TASS correspondent in New York:

According to the New York TIMES their revaluation, [as heard] among other things, provides for speeding up plans of building a new strategic bomber, a cruise missile carrier. Specialists in the Pentagon insist on bulding a whole new fleet of giant jet planes such as Boeing 727's. Each of them would be able to carry up to 75 low flying cruise missiles. The paper also says that attention is likewise being given to stepping up the development of a new Trident 2 missile which could be launched from submarines. Official White House representatives, continued the paper, say also that the government will probably study new variants of stationing the latest MX strategic missile. This could include their deployment on board planes or submarines of a new class cruising in the coastal waters of the United States.

Last August President Carter already decided on how to station those mobile missiles. It was decided to station 200 MX missiles on special platforms in the states of Utah and Nevada. The paper adds that such a revaluation of American strategic programs is made, in the opinion of Washington officials, because of the indefinite status of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons and that, of course, is pure nonsense. It was the President of the United States who decided a few days ago to freeze indefinitely the debate on SALT II in the American Senate.

PAPER SCORES LINKING DELAY ON SALT WITH 'IRAN CRISIS'

ID171213 [Editorial Report ID] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 January 1980 carries on page 3 a 2,500-word article entitled "The United States: The Zigzagging of Political Inconstancy" by ZARYA VOSTOKA commentator T. Gamkrelidze alleging that the Carter administration is using "slanderous anti-Soviet fabrications" as a pretext for delaying the ratification of SALT II and, more generally, as an excuse for continuing the arms buildup and interfering in the affairs of other countries. With reference to the current Iranian crisis Gamkrelidze writes:

"The U.S. commentators R. Evans and R. Novak have written inflammatory articles in the Washington POST in which they try to prove that the Soviet Union 'stands to gain' from the deepening of the present crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations.

"And although anyone can see that there is no connection between the SALT II treaty and the 'Iranian crisis,' the latter was the main reason why the Senate postponed the debate on the treaty. What is more, attempts to directly or indirectly link the fate of the U.S. hostages in Tehran with the imaginary problems of 'Soviet military interference,' 'The Soviet threat' and so on, like that recently made by Senator Pat Moynihan in his provocative article in the NEW YORKER magazine, are pure provocation."

WESTERN 'MYTHS' ABOUT CEMA PRICES, ENERGY CRISIS REJECTED

LD171353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[S. Baygarov article under the rubric "Reader's Query": "Myths and Reality", first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] Bourgeois propagandists are spreading various fabrications about the CEMA countries' economy and about the USSR's ties with the other CEMA partners. In particular, fables are being circulated about the "energy crisis" in the socialist countries and about price-formation in the reciprocal buying and selling of goods. So how do matters actually stand?

[Signed] G. Yersin. Kaluga.

The CEMA countries are the most dynamic economic force in the world. Compared with 1970 they have almost doubled their production potential. In terms of output of key types of industrial products, the corresponding indicators of the Common Market states have been substantially surpassed. All this, and taken against the background of the West's crisis troubles, is convincing evidence of socialism's fundamental advantages.

Not surprisingly, the bourgeois propagandists are doing their best to play down real socialism's successes and to attribute to it the flaws inherent in the capitalist economic management system. But a comparison of the facts demolishes these fantasies.

Of course, the rise in fuel and energy prices on the world market was bound to effect the economic life of the CEMA countries too. However, the CEMA states were the only industrially developed zone in the world to avoid the kind of severe blows being dealt to the capitalist economy by the energy crisis. The socialist countries' long-term orientation toward the planned development of primarily their own energy resources has been justified. A very large fuel and energy complex has been set up in the USSR. In the community states as a whole fuel production in 1978 had increased by 25 percent compared with 1973.

The pooling of the CEMA countries' efforts in the solution of very important fuel and energy problems was an important factor in their stable and steady progress. A long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of energy fuel and raw materials lasting until 1990 has been approved. Its implementation will make it possible to increase electric consumption in the European CEMA countries approximately 1.5 times. It is planned, in particular, to construct in these states and in Cuba nuclear power stations with an overall capacity of around 37 million kilowatts and also two AESes each with a capacity of 4 million kilowatts on the territory of the USSR.

Major cooperation plans are being implemented. The Soyuz gas pipeline from Orenburg to the western border of the USSR was laid by joint efforts. The 750-kilovolt Vinnitsa (USSR)-Albertirsa (Hungary) power transmission line was begun. Construction has begun on the Khmelnitskaya nuclear power station and yet another 750-kilovolt power transmission line which will link this station to the Polish city of Rzeszow.

The next factor that enables the socialist countries to avoid the consequences of the crisis experienced in the capitalist world is the development of foreign trade ties among the CEMA countries. Mutual trade is expanding at increasing preferential rates. In the last 10 years it has more than tripled. The practice of price-formation also contributes to stable economic progress. Contracts prices for the goods the fraternal states supply one another with are fixed on the basis of average world prices "purged" of speculative factors. They are annually reviewed on the basis of market conditions over the previous 5 years. This system enables the consumer countries to gradually adapt their economies to increased contract prices without sudden upheavals in their national economies. All this applies to deliveries of sources of energy as well.

Nor does the Western "specialists" allegation about a reduction is sales of Soviet fuel to the other CEMA countries hold water. Let us look at the facts, which are by no means secret as some bourgeois propagandists like to think. In 1976-1980 the USSR will supply the other states with 0.8 billion standard tons of fuel. In the next 5-year period this indicator will rise to almost 1 billion tons. As we can see, reality shatters of myths of bourgeois propaganda.

CP REPRESENTATIVES MEET AT CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD171114 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--Held at the CPSU Central Committee on January 16-17 was a working meeting of representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Romanian Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on the course of preparations for the 22nd Olympics, considered questions of information work, visited a number of Olympic projects in Moscow.

OBJECTIVE, SUBJECTIVE FACTORS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD161613 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 January 1980 publishes on pages 2 and 3 under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Developed Socialism: Integrity and Dynamism of the Social System" a 3,200-word article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences P. Lopata, arguing that developed socialism gives "unprecedented scope for the operation of the objective laws of socialism," making it possible to "determine more accurately and precisely the prospects of socioeconomic development," thus providing increased opportunities for guiding society's development. At the same time Lopata notes the importance of "the subjective factor, the raising of the activeness, organization and awareness of the masses" and states that while social and class antagonisms have disappeared in the society of developed socialism "it will be no exaggeration to say that the contradiction between the gigantically increased opportunities in developing our society and the inadequate use of these opportunities is a key one at the present stage of communist building." Finally Lopata emphasizes that while developing economic management the party must also enhance the responsibility and discipline of every worker in view of the increased demands made by the developed socialist society.

AAPSO ATTACKS U.S. WORLD ROLE, SUPPORTS AFGHANISTAN

ID171945 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 17 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Cairo, January 17, TASS--The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization follows with deep concern the escalation of the United States military preparations, says a statement of the AAPSO Permanent Secretariat circulated here. This escalation was manifested in the decision taken under the Pentagon's pressure to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, in the increase of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and Mediterranean Seas, in the decision to defer indefinitely the discussion of the ratification of the SALT II treaty, in concluding the new agreement on military bases in Turkey. This escalation of military preparations was also manifested in deliveries of U.S. armaments to Pakistan, in the widening of the base at Diego Garcia, in stepping up Washington's military links with most of the former members of the CENTO bloc that has disintegrated. The U.S. administration and the military-industrial complex of the USA now declared for creating new military bases in various countries and for concluding new military pacts.

Asian and African peoples realize what are the aims of this policy. The statement says they remember that they were the first victims of the aggressive militarist forces that always sought to stifle the national liberation movement, to ensure the continuation of imperialist exploitation of natural wealth of others, to perpetuate the dependence of peoples on imperialism and reaction, to keep the world at the brink of a devastative nuclear war through heightening international tensions. Suffering a number of crushing defeats in different areas of the world, U.S. imperialism has not abandoned its old line. It now tries to use the events in Afghanistan for stepping up the arms race, for pushing the world to a nuclear war that will destroy all achievements of mankind, will undermine the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente for whose establishment peoples were waging a prolonged and persistent struggle.

AAPSO expresses the hope for speedy normalisation of the situation in Afghanistan, for complete implementation by the April revolution of the principles of freedom, democracy and social justice. The Afghan revolution, the document says, is waging the struggle against a large-scale plot of imperialism and reaction. The forces hostile to the peoples of the region, above all the United States, the reactionary forces of China, Pakistan and other countries are trying to create a new seat of tensions so as thus to distract the attention of the public from the aggressive actions of imperialism and reaction in Southwest Asia and in the Middle East.

Confirming its support for the April revolution of the Afghan people, AAPSO makes a warning against a new imperialist plot of the United States whose aim is to entrap the peoples of the region into a share of military bases and pacts under the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, to impose on the world the policy of balancing on the brink of war. Making a warning against this danger, AAPSO expresses the confidence that the vigilance of the Afro-Asian peoples, their awareness of real aims of the military-industrial complex of the USA can frustrate the present dangerous designs, can uphold the gains of the national liberation movement, protect peace and security in the world.

SUPERIORITY COURSE BASED ON IDEA OF 'AMERICAN EXCLUSIVENESS'

LD171449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 80 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Maj Gen I. Sidelnikov: "Who Needs Military Superiority and Why"]

[Text] I.

Our party's consistently pursued course toward strengthening peace, relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems has made it possible to achieve positive changes in world affairs and in arranging mutually advantageous cooperation among countries.

Recently, however, and this was noted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his replies to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, the international situation has become markedly more complicated. He stressed in particular that the blame for this "lies with the imperialist forces and above all certain U.S. circles, those who see relaxation of tension as a barrier to their aggressive designs, to the kindling of militarist hysteria and interference in other peoples' internal affairs."

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev exposed the U.S. ruling circles' attempts to speculate on events in Afghanistan and to use them as a cover for their militarist actions. All these actions, including President Carter's indefinite postponement of the examination of the SALT II treaty in the Senate, are being used by imperialist aggressive forces for the purpose of strengthening their military might and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies.

The fact that the United States and the other NATO bloc states, despite their international commitments, have set a course toward achieving military superiority, has never been doubted. Further convincing evidence of this was the NATO session's decision to deploy new American nuclear missile systems in Western Europe and also the 5-year militarist program set out at the end of last year by the President and the U.S. secretary of defense.

It is pertinent to say here that the struggle for military superiority (that is, superiority in terms of quantity and quality of arms, forces and combat equipment) is one manifestation of the aggressive nature of capitalism. This struggle became particularly fierce under conditions of imperialism. Its entire history indicates having achieved military superiority over their opponents the imperialist states have initiated aggressive, predatory local and world wars.

But times have changed. Imperialism has suffered major defeats in the social battles of recent decades. The correlation of class forces in the international arena has changed once and for all in favor of socialism. The development of the socialist countries, the growth of their might, the intensification of their international policy's beneficial influence--these are what constitute today the main direction of mankind's social progress.

This very important factor must be taken into account when examining any question of the international situation, including the question of the imperialist aggressive circles' desire to secure military superiority.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries possess and sufficiently developed material base for the production of all modern types of weapons and combat equipment. [paragraph continues]

If the United States is capable of producing a particular quantity of modern means of armed struggle then the same means can be produced by the Soviet Union. If today the United States and NATO bloc as a whole were, say, to achieve an overall military superiority or superiority in some type of weapon over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries then tomorrow the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries, constantly concerned about their security, would wipe out this superiority.

One would think that any realistically minded person would realize that under modern conditions the course toward military superiority is an utterly senseless course and it fundamentally contradicts the sociopolitical and economic realities of our day. But when you consider that mass destruction weapon arsenals of truly monstrous and devastating destructive power have already been created in the world then the very concept of "military superiority" should be erased from the military political lexicon.

The whole world is well aware that the Soviet Union has not set itself the task of achieving military superiority. And this is perfectly understandable.

First, our party and government are consistently pursuing a line toward relaxation of international tension and are making every effort to supplement political detente with military detente and thus create the necessary conditions for the consistent reduction of arms and armed forces, and for disarmament which V. I. Lenin deemed "socialism's ideal." But the course toward achieving military superiority has nothing in common with these aims, it whips up and spurs on the arms race which, of course, increases the danger of a new world war.

"Our policy is not a course toward superiority in arms but a course toward reducing them and relaxing military confrontation," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said.

Second, it has been generally accepted for a long time that there is an approximate balance and parity between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO countries with regard to military forces. Moreover, the principle of equality is enshrined in a number of Soviet-American documents. The strategic offensive arms limitation treaty signed in Vienna by L. I. Brezhnev and J. Carter stressed that both sides are guided by the "principle of equality and identical security." The joint Soviet-American communique on the results of the Vienna meeting directly states that neither side "is seeking nor will it seek in the future military superiority."

The Soviet Union unswervingly observes these commitments and firmly adheres to the principle of equal security which is an important condition of the continuation of relaxation of tension, including military detente. The principle of equal security conforms to the defensive nature and defensive orientation of Soviet military doctrine.

Some military figures and propagandists in the West, grossly distorting the essence of our military doctrine, try to "prove" that it cannot be defensive since the Soviet Army and Navy are equipped with powerful offensive weapons, including strategic weapons, and are allegedly being trained in predominantly offensive actions.

The absurd and ill-intentioned nature of these allegations is easily spotted with the naked eye. The sociopolitical essence and content of any state's military doctrine is determined not by arms and their qualities and potential but by the policy of the state and the military and political aims it sets itself and its armed forces.

The Soviet state is a peace-loving state. Its armed forces were created and are being improved for the purpose of reliably protecting socialist gains, the peaceful labor of the USSR peoples and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Soviet state and its allies. This is what our defensive military doctrine is based on. And if our army and navy are equipped with all types of weapons, including strategic offensive weapons, and if they are trained in offensive actions it is not for the purpose of attacking anybody but to repulse an attack by an aggressor whatever means and forms of armed struggle he may use. But the repulsing of aggression rules out neither defensive nor resolute counteroffensive actions aimed at completely routing the aggressor wherever he operates--on land, on sea or in the air.

II.

In an attempt to somehow justify the course of further building up military might and achieving military superiority many Western politicians and military figures make out that the Soviet Union has "forced" them into this course. The unpardonable lie of the "Soviet military threat" and USSR military might that "exceeds defense requirements" is brought into play. As for the aggressive NATO bloc, it, its ringleaders claim, is virtually an "emperor with no clothes." But let us see whether that is so.

First of all, let us take the military appropriations with which the materialization of the course of building up military might begins. These appropriations by the NATO countries have increased, in current prices, from $61 billion in 1960 to more than $200 billion in 1979. Of course, the trend here is set by the United States. In fiscal 1978 $118.7 billion were earmarked for the Pentagon, in 1979 $130 billion, and in 1980 the U.S. military budget will reach $141.2 billion. By 1984, according to American press reports, it will be nearly $220 billion.

The dollars are turned into instruments of death. About 100 major American companies are fulfilling orders of an unprecedented size for the production of modern weapons and combat hardware. The companies get fabulous profits, and the imperialist military gets more and more opportunities to build up military potential.

According to Western press reports, U.S. strategic offensive forces have about 2,200 delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons, including more than 1,000 ICBMs. Each of the 600 B-52 strategic bombers can carry up to 20 nuclear munitions at the same time. The 41 nuclear submarines that carry 656 ballistic missiles--and each missile, when nuclear-armed, can have up to 14 independently targetable warheads--are an important component in the U.S. strategic offensive forces. The U.S. strategic missile forces on routine duty alone are capable of getting more than 2,000 nuclear munitions into the air in a single launching.

So we are certainly not dealing with an "emperor with no clothes." None other than U.S. President Carter himself declared in one speech that the American "strategic nuclear forces have sufficient might to annihilate any potential enemy many times over."

Of course, it is clearer to the U.S. President [than to anyone else] just what his country's strategic nuclear forces are capable of doing. But if they can "annihilate any potential enemy many times over" (and the Pentagon does not hide the fact that the Soviet Union is that enemy), why then is the United States expediting military preparations on an unprecedented scale?

The whole point is that the principle of equal security, of the equilibrium of military forces between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact countries, goes against the grain of the influential aggressive circles in the West that are continuing material preparation for a war directed against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. But those circles cannot fail to realize that retribution for an attack on the USSR and its allies will be terrible and unavoidable and that anyone who tries to "annihilate many times over" his "potential enemy" may get annihilated many times over himself.

And here there arises a question: Are not the politicking generals and militant politicians in the United States hoping to guard against this retribution by creating great [mnogokratnyy] military superiority and relying on so-called "potential assured destruction" of the Soviet Union in the war they have devised? It is not hard to see that this question is justified if you look carefully at the militarist program that the U.S. administration has announced and is implementing. In particular, this program envisages: The large-scale buildup of the strategic forces of the United States and NATO as a whole; rearming all branches of the armed forces and categories of troops with new weapons; creating the new MX strategic missile, the biggest in the U.S. nuclear arsenal; equipping the U.S. Navy with strategic missile submarines fitted with the new Trident 1 missile; adopting cruise missiles with a range of up to 2,600 km and so forth.

American imperialist circles assign to West Europe a special role in their militarist preparations designed to achieve superiority in military power. Is there anyone who does not know that the region's population is already forced, at the wish of the NATO ringleaders, to live in a giant nuclear arsenal. Now, according to the NATO session's decision, the American military intends to "install" in this arsenal, if I may so express it, almost 600 medium-range cruise missiles and Pershing II ballistic missiles equipped with nuclear warheads and capable of reaching targets deep in USSR territory. On the utterly false pretext of "defending" West Europe, which no one had, or has, any intention of attacking, the United States is turning it into the launchpad for American strategic weapons and a target for a retaliatory strike, and is turning the West European peoples into hostages of its own. And imperialist propaganda will not be able to conceal by any lie or any talk of the "Soviet military threat" the perfidious calculations of U.S. aggressive circles: To remove from American territory the threat of a retaliatory nuclear strike and make the West European countries the target for that strike.

It is quite clear that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries cannot allow the NATO militarists to create positions of military superiority for themselves. The Warsaw Pact countries will see that their peoples' security continues to be reliably defended.

III.

The course of the United States and other NATO countries on achieving military superiority has caused a certain animation among bourgeois ideologists and Western military theorists. Some of them will think up anything to "theoretically" substantiate that course! Particularly striking are their attempts to "prove" that the achievement of military superiority by the NATO bloc will not only not intensify the danger of war, but on the contrary, will lessen it and that the thesis on war as the continuation of policy by forcible means has allegedly outlived its usefulness in this century.

In this connection I would like to say the following.

On the basis of a profoundly scientific analysis of the correlation between the sociopolitical and economic forces which are struggling in the international arena our party has come to the conclusion that at the present stage of social development world wars are not inevitable, that a new world war must and can be prevented and that it must not precisely--must not--arise as a continuation of policy and must not be chosen as a means of achieving political goals. And here paramount significance is attached to the question of what policy leads to the establishment of world peace and the prevention of a new world war and does not need to be continued by the flames of military confrontations, and what policy contains the danger of the outbreak of war and can lead to war and be continued by it.

In this connection let us pose the question in this way: What kind of policy is the U.S. course on military superiority? There can only be one answer: that course arises from the very nature of U.S. imperialism, from the very essence of the American imperialist state and its traditional-reactionary policy, which is based on the idea of hegemonism, the idea of so-called "American exclusiveness." As in the past, so today many U.S. leading figures believe, as they say, that "fate itself" gave America a "duty in world leadership" and allegedly allocated it the role of "the world's most powerful country with special duties." It is precisely hegemonist global claims, the desire for imperialist dominance and diktat and to impose their will on the peoples and the desire to negotiate with other countries, including the Soviet Union, "from a position of strength" which determine the policy of present American ruling circles too--their military strategic policy, from which the course of achieving superiority in military might ensues.

Both the distant and the recent past show convincingly that imperialism's aggressive, predatory wars were the continuation of just such a policy on the part of imperialist powers. The war unleashed by Hitler's Germany, whose vast military might was created by the efforts of all imperialist reaction and directed against the USSR, was the continuation of such a policy.

It would be criminal to forget this lesson of history and look on quietly while the present imperialist claimants to "world leadership" implement a policy which threatens the peoples with the whirlwind of world nuclear war. So there is no task more crucial than that of curbing the forces of war and aggression and making lasting peace the natural form of life for all peoples. This is the fundamental basis of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, its backbone. The policy of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation does not need to be continued by force of arms.

But we cannot fail to take into account the fact that there are forces in the world so blinded by hatred for socialism and the Soviet Union that they could risk unleashing a war against our country and the other socialist community countries. This is indicated, in particular, by the doctrine now adopted by the Pentagon of "limited nuclear wars at a regional level," which envisages inflicting "preemptive nuclear strikes."

The USSR Armed Forces are always ready to give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor and to inflict an annihilating retaliatory strike against him. [paragraph continues]

And if imperialist aggressive forces again try to test our strength and foist a war on us, on the Soviet Union's part this war will be the continuation of the policy whose sole aim is to defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of socialism. Nor will this supremely just political and military aim be changed if we have to respond to a nuclear attack with the same weapons.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed that agreement be reached on banning nuclear weapons. It has stated that it will never use nuclear weapons against states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory. "We are against the use of nuclear weapons," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said; "only extraordinary circumstances, aggression against our country or its allies on the part of another nuclear power, could force us to resort to this extreme means of self-defense."

It follows from all the above that no weapon, no means of waging the armed struggle, including nuclear weapons, can "annul" or cast doubt on the thesis that any war was, is and will remain the continuation of a certain policy by forcible means. The main thing is to deliver the peoples forever from the kind of policy that leads to world wars and is continued through them, and to deliver mankind from such wars forever.

The 25th CPSU Congress, in analyzing the international situation and indicating ways of continuing the struggle to consolidate peace, drew this conclusion: "The enemies of detente and disarmament still possess considerable resources. They are operating actively, in various forms and from various directions. Although imperialism's potential for aggressive actions are now considerably curtailed, its nature remains the same."

The course of events repeatedly confirms the correctness of this conclusion. And servicemen in the USSR Armed Forces see it as their sacred duty, their main task, to continue to maintain the highest vigilance, to strengthen combat readiness in every way and together with servicemen in the armies of the socialist community countries to reliably defend the gains of socialism and their peoples' security.

CARTER ADMINISTRATION LACKS SENSIBLE APPROACH TO WORLD PROBLEMS

LD181040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, has made new libelous attacks on Soviet-Iranian relations.

In an interview given to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, he said inter alia that the threat to the security and independence of Iran comes from our country and not from the United States. Such remarks, even in the view of Western journalists, are meant to blatantly distort the character of relations between the USSR and Iran, and chiefly to divert world public attention from the real threat to Iran.

You know from our broadcasts that the United States has concentrated the biggest armada of American naval and air strength in history in the Persian Gulf, that is, directly off the shores of Iran. At the same time Washington is conducting an unbridled campaign against the government and people of Iran.

Irresponsible statements of this type by highly placed White House spokesmen once again confirm the absence of any sensible approach on the part of the Carter administration to the solution of important international problems.

It is apparently no coincidence that there has recently been a sharp drop in Carter's own popularity among the U.S. electorate. Thus according to a recent poll conducted jointly by the New York TIMES and the CBS television network, the number of Americans who approve of the President's activity has dropped 9 percent since mid-December last year. Even the organizers of the poll have been compelled to draw a direct connection between the fall in Carter's prestige and the foreign policy actions he has announced, which are directed toward heightening international tension and worsening Soviet-American relations.

U.S. BEHIND SECESSIONIST MOVES, STRIFE IN IRAN

LD180606 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

["U.S. Machinations Against the Government of Iran"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The United States' hostile actions against Iran are being expanded with each passing day. Armada of American warships, including atomic ones, near the Iranian shores is being increased, and an economic blockade is being actually put into effect. Simultaneously with pressure from outside there is an intensification of subversive activities inside Iran. White House Press Secretary Powell has made statements which are undoubtedly linked with the United States' reliance on the forces which are engaged in such activities. Mr Powell alleged that the Washington administration does not rule out the possibility of Iran's disintegration and asserted that this process is already taking place and that it was started by Iran itself.

What is actually concealed behind such instigating statements by a U.S. official spokesman? First of all, Washington's encouragement of all kind of secessionist movements in Iran so as to weaken central authority, fan up national strife between different ethnic groups, to undermine the unity of the country, to dismember it and thus make it easier for American imperialism to penetrate into this area of the world.

White House spokesmen made more than once statements on this score. But Washington does not limit itself to words. Unrest erupting now in one part of Iran, now in another, is justly seen in Tehran as a consequence of machinations by American agents. The leader of the Iranian Revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni said recently on the Tehran radio: "The United States provokes disturbances in Iran, specifically in its northwestern districts. Washington wants to prevent an international trial from being held to expose the United States' actions in Iran because evidence of criminal actions by Americans against our country might be presented to this trial."

Certain representatives of the American administration now go to such lengths as to assert that there is no one in Iran they could talk to since, they allege, it is not a government, but a group of terrorists, that are in power there. Such rude and cynical insults of the leaders of an independent state were evidently prompted by a desire to undermine the prestige of the lawful Government of Iran both in the international arena and inside country, and to create conditions for the re-establishment of the domination of American monopolies on Iranian soil.

But the American monoplies have great appetites covering not only Iran but also all countries of the Middle and Near East. This was made sufficiently clear in an interview given by the assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, Z. Brzezinski, to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, published simultaneously with J. Powell's statement. In this interview Z. Brzezinski said directly that the Near and Middle East is an area of U.S. interests.

The question arises: What area of the world is not included by Mr Brzezinski in the sphere of American interests? To judge by this interview, the United States would like, by using its military might, economic pressure, as well as subversion, to extend its domination to all developing countries which have sources of valuable raw materials and would like to dominate these countries with the help of puppets like the former Iranian shah. As for independent governments which, as the government of Khomeyni, refuse to obey the United States diktat, they do not suit Washington. Therefore, it is trying to remove them by all means.

MOSCOW PERSIAN: PROPAGANDA AIMS TO STRAIN USSR-IRANIAN TIES

NC171436 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The media of the United States and its Western allies have spread new reports on existing Soviet-Iranian relations. Sometimes they attribute improper and baseless meanings to statements by Soviet representatives in Latin America on Soviet-Iranian relations. Sometimes, in order to incite, they spread lies about Soviet troops concentrations along the Soviet-Iranian border. Sometimes a lone Western commentator with mischievous intentions writes that Soviet aid to Afghanistan to repel foreign aggression is a danger to Iran.

It is interesting to note that these rumors have appeared simultaneously with the aborted attempts by the United States to impose economic sanctions against Iran through the UN Security Council. There is no need for any special intelligence or insight to understand the reason for such mischief: Despite the UN Security Council's rejection of the persistent U.S. request, the United States says it will act just as though the resolution had been approved.

Taking advantage of the pretext that Americans are being held as hostages in Iran, Washington announces that it is prepared to increase pressure on Iran, including military pressure. Under these circumstances it is quite clear that the lying propaganda by the United States and its allies has two aims: First, to distract world attention away from economic and military sanctions against Iran, the preliminary steps for which are being carried out; and secondly, to spoil relations between Iran and its northern neighbor--friendship with whom, as the Iranian people well know, was the guarantor of your country's true independence.

Washington is wishing openly that by separating Iran from its true friends and natural allies, it can all the more easily succeed in its expansionist aims. However, I doubt if those lies will mislead anyone in Iran. The USSR's policy and intentions regarding Iran are very clear and obvious to the Iranian people.

Leonid Brezhnev recently stated that the rumor that the Soviet Union has expansionist plans in Iran and other countries of the region was a downright lie. Colonialist policies and psychology are strange to us; we have not fastened greedy eyes on the wealth of others. Indeed, the colonialists are the ones attracted to the smell of oil.

Noninterference in the internal affairs of Iran; deep respect for its national interests, self-determination and territorial integrity; support for the Iranian people in their struggle for self-rule and determination of their own destiny have been and will continue to be the characteristics of the Soviet policy regarding Iran. In pursuit of this policy our country supported the Iranian revolution and after its establishment was one of the first countries to officially recognize the Islamic Republic of Iran. In pursuit of this policy the Soviet Union prevented adoption of a UN Security Council resolution against Iran that Washington was attempting. Our country intends to consistently pursue this policy in the future as well.

SECOND PENTAGON TEAM LOOKS FOR MORE BASES IN MIDEAST

LD172124 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 17, TASS--The United States continues looking for more facilities for further military interference in internal affairs of countries of the Middle and Near East and the Indian Ocean basin. It became known on Wednesday that the United States has sent another Pentagon team to the Middle East and East African area to make a detailed inventory of naval and air bases in the region that may be available.

The team is following up on a visit to Oman, Kenya and Somalia by an earlier U.S. mission in December.

The new mission of U.S. military specialists was kept secret until the team's very departure. The Pentagon refuses to state what points precisely they will visit.

At the same time, Washington is showing interest in the proposals of its partners in the Camp David accords--Egypt and Israel, that proclaimed their readiness to put their military bases at the United States disposal. Israeli air bases in the Sinai Desert and the Israeli naval base at Sharm ash-Shaykh controlling the entrance to the Red Sea are mentioned in this connection.

An interview by U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance published in the New York TIMES yesterday shows that the U.S. troops intend to remain for long in East Africa and the Middle East. Cyrus Vance stressed that the United States intends to keep its increased presence in the area for the foreseeable future.

According to the Pentagon's designs, new facilities should assist in the rapid deployment of U.S. forces. The Washington administration intends to spend nine thousand million dollars for the technical facilities for the rapid deployment corps in five years ahead.

CYRUS VANCE JUGGLES FACTS ON U.S. ARMS BUILD UP

LD172154 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Semenov writes:

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said in an interview with the New York TIMES that the events in Afghanistan undermined the basis for U.S.-Soviet talks on the Indian Ocean. The secretary of state unceremoniously juggled facts.

In February, two months before the April revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan, the United States, in violation of the resolution of the 27th General Assembly Session announcing the Indian Ocean a peace zone, unilaterally interrupted the Soviet-American talks concerning measures on arms reduction in the Indian Ocean.

At the 33rd Session of the UN General Assembly, the United States refused to support a resolution calling for an immediate resumption of Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean.

So it turned out that the very propsect of curtailment of military activity by the USA in the Indian Ocean did not agree with the strategic plans of Washington which after the overthrow of the shah of Iran placed reliance on open force.

The urgent establishment of the fifth American fleet specially for actions in the Indian Ocean also pursued the same aims. Already in May last year, the aircraft-carriers Constellation, Midway, and Ranger, the nucleus of the new fleet, were moved there.

Diego Garcia Island was chosen as the base for the newly established armada. There on the island, accelerated construction work has been urder way for a number of years in order to station there American air and naval forces, including ships armed with nuclear weapons, air-borne units and so on and so forth. In addition to this, the Pentagon's spokesman announced on January 8 that Washington allocated 170 million dollars for the reconstruction and enlargement of Diego Garcia base in order to adapt it for the stationing of the interventionist "quick-reaction corps."

All these facts indicate that certain U.S. and NATO circles are using Afghanistan only as a pretext for building up their military potential and complicating the international situation.

Indian Ocean Peace Zone

LD161946 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["Area of 'Gunboard Diplomacy'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS-TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

More than 20 big U.S. naval ships, including aircraft carriers, are now concentrated in the western part of the Indian Ocean. The U.S. armada deployed in that area, as the U.S. press boasts, represents the "flower", of the U.S. Navy.

The Indian Ocean has, as a matter of fact, become an arena, where Washington is now demonstrating its "gunboard diplomacy". U.S. officials, the UP agency reports, are seriously examining now the question of a possible further buildup of the U.S. Navy in that area through reinforcing it with another aircraft carrier, which will stay in the Indian Ocean "more or less permanently".

The point at issue now is already permanent U. S. naval presence in an area situatied at a distance of many thousand kilometres from its borders, in an area where such presence is banned by the UN declaration on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, as well as the decision of the conference of the littoral and continental states of the Indian Ocean basin held in New York last year.

U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean has assumed such a large scale and is so swiftly being built up that Washington is already preparing to set up permanent headquarters for its naval force in that region. The base in Diego Garcia Island is considered to be the most appropriate place for it. The U.S. command is known to have already started the implementation of the four-year program for the modernization of the base, for which U.S. taxpayers will have to pay hundreds of millions dollars. Considering that Washington is now trying to get access to military bases in Oman, Somalia and some other countries of the basin, and practically already uses military facilities in Egypt and Israel, one can even more clearly see Washington's striving to aggravate the situation in the Indian Ocean area, to turn that area into a bridgehead for crude interference in the internal affairs of the Afro-Asian countries.

Although U.S. propaganda is trying to link this escalation with the situation in Iran and development around Afghanistan, the present course of actions by the USA constitutes as a matter of fact a deliberate policy, whose sources date back to the mid-sixties, when the USA began creating in the Indian Ocean a strategic infrastructure based on the major Diego Garcia complex.

The 34th Session of the UN General Assembly, which was just closed, declared by an overwhelming majority vote for the strict observance of the UN declaration announcing the Indian Ocean to be a peace zone. The essence of this declaration adopted as far back as nine years ago is that all military bases must be dismantled in the Indian Ocean, that no warships or planes shall be used there for threat or use of force against sovereignty and territorial integrity of states. The present unrestrained escalation of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean is thus a challenge to the world community creating a serious threat to the secruity of the countries of that basin.

ANICHKIN SCORES BERGLAND COMMENTS ON GRAIN EMBARGO

LD180354 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The United States secretary of agriculture, Bob Bergland, has recently advised the Americans who are going to come to Moscow for the Olympics this summer not to forget to take their lunch with them because, as he said, there would be nothing to eat in the USSR by that time. Here is what our observer, Oleg Anichkin, has to say on it:

The decision of the United States President on sanctions against the USSR over the developments in Afghanistan may, in the opinion of the minister, lead to rationing, to drastic economy measures, and tolines for meat since there would be no fodder for cattle. Whether he wanted this or not, Bob Bergland demonstrated his cynicism, at the same time a complete lack of information. These moves of the United States administration will not inflict on us the damage that their sponsors hope for. The cynical statements about an alleged worsening of the food situation in the Soviet Union following the refusal by the United States to sell us grain rests on absurd notions about our economic potential. And this is big enough to enable the Soviet people to live and work with a feeling of calm confidence.

Yet the grain embargo--and this is what official Washington must know--may boomerang against the vital interests of American farmers and that country's agriculture in general. Just like any other farmer, the American farmer looks ahead beyond one day. Thoughts about the prices he expects to get for his products and the money he has to pay for the credits are always on his mind. To prevent any drop in prices the White House has promised to buy $2,250,000,000 worth of grain from the farmers this year. The compensation is reported will be paid to the grain companies. The question, however, is who is going to compensate for the expenses of farmers who, on the strength of the Soviet-American agreement on stable annual grain purchases by the USSR, have bought on credit an additional amount of equipment, seeds, fertilizer and transport facilities.

Despite reassuring statements by officials, the prices on grain are going down already now. Already now the farmers begin to incur losses and their trust in Jimmy Carter's promises never to resort to a grain embargo has most likely been undermined. As a result, the events are taking a course about which Alan Grant, president of the Federation of Farmers Bureaus in Park Ridge, Illinois said something like this: Mr. Carter was aiming at the Russians from a double-barrel gun. Yet on pulling the trigger he hit the American farmer.

Naturally, the American farmers now have every reason for fearing that the Soviet Union may eventually give up regular grain purchases since the American side failed to observe agreements and has proved to be an unreliable partner.

The President's decision to stop grain deliveries may have another far-reaching outcome. It may cause a protracted drop of prices on the world grain markets with all the ensuing disadvantages for the United States. You may remember that an American embargo on soya bean exports in 1973 stimulated production of that crop in Brazil and has eventually made that country a formidable rival of the United States on the world soya bean markets.

As to the President's other decisions aimed at punishing the Soviet Union, we here would sum them up as something that cuts both ways. Trade and economic relations, scientific and technological exchanges and cultural contacts are a mutually beneficial affair enriching both countries and both nations. There is no point in hoping that only one side will suffer if such contacts are disrupted. In short, the moves of the United States administration have seriously damaged bilateral Soviet-American relations.

World Reaction Against Embargo

LD171626 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 17, TASS--The sharp turn in the policy of the United States administration towards a curtailment of relations with the Soviet Union and a revival of the "cold war", which would boomerang back at the United States itself, is being criticized by authoritative organs of the American press.

The economic-political magazine BUSINESS WEEK says that President Carter, declaring an economic war against the Soviet Union, started a multi-billion gamble, which will affect the structure of world trade for many years to come. The magazine continues that a big price will have to be paid for this policy. This is not only the $3 billion lost profits from trade, but also almost the same amount in compensation to farmers and business firms, victims of the embargo.

The New York TIMES emphasizes that such a policy will hurt the trade balance of the United States and deprive many American companies of access to the vast Soviet market. The newspaper notes at the same time that trade restrictions are pointless if they undermine the security of the United States and increase the risk of a conflict.

The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT says that President Carter's decision to use food as a weapon so as to "punish" the Soviet Union for assistance to Afghanistan will have serious economic and political consequences for the United States.

Paris, January 17, TASS--François Mitterrand, the first secretary of the Socialist Party of France, speaking on Antenne-2 television a few days ago, emphasized that he did not believe in the usefulness of reprisals in the field of food deliveries in connection with developments in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union, he added, cannot be subjected to a quarantine since that country has a huge field of action and influence.

Tokyo, January 17, TASS--the actions of Carter's administration in the current international situation clearly smell of the policy of the "cold war" period. This has been also borne out by Washington's steps to curtail commercial and economic relations with the Soviet Union, and the build-up of the Pentagon's military potential and the United States pressure on West European countries and Japan with the object of making them increase their military budgets, MAINICHI, the biggest newspaper in the country, says editorially today.

"As for Japan", the newspaper goes on to say, our country must display an independent approach to international events, whose foundation must become a continuation of the policy of detente and impermissibility of a return to the "cold war" period. That is why Japan in no case must adhere to the plans of the United States and China for setting up a so-called "net of anti-Soviet encirclement", must not pursue the American "sanctions" against the USSR. The Soviet Union, MAINICHI points out, is the closest northern neighbour of Japan, which has the task of improving Japanese-Soviet relations.

AFGHAN EVENTS USED TO GIVE CIA FREE HAND

LD171122 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 17, TASS--The United States administration resolved to take advantage of the events in Afghanistan for dragging through Congress its old plans of giving the Central Intelligence Agency the absolutely free hand this espionage and sabotage department has long been pressing for. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says that Afghanistan has increased United States' interest in the broadest possible use of the CIA.

The scandalous exposures of the dirty activities of the American intelligence service, which included assassinations and conspiracies with the object of killing foreign political leaders, the preparation of coups and "undeclared" secret wars, led in 1974 to some restrictions placed by Congress on the powers of the knights of the cloak and dagger. The NEWSDAY says editorially that the CIA, with administration backing, now seeks to liquidate these reforms, which had been implemented with great difficulties.

This refers, the press remarks, to a limitation of congressional control over the CIA. The NEWSDAY says that the CIA will now have to get presidential approval only in case it considers that a planned operation is fraught with a serious political risk.

Interpreting the meaning of the forthcoming reforms, the New York TIMES points out that they will make it possible for the agency to subsidise the activity of foreign "political movements" and will facilitate secret operations abroad. The NEWSDAY remarks that "secret operations" cover everything from placing articles in local newspapers to building up armies for undeclared warfare.

Richard Falk, international law professor at Princeton University, in an article distributed by the PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE, points out that the "rehabilitation" of secret CIA operations was one of the links in a chain of further increases in the United States' military budget, deployment of air and naval forces in the Middle East, setting up of a quick reaction force and stockpiling of strategic and tactical nuclear arms. All this, he writes, is evidence of new interventionist moods in the United States, of blunt militarism and imperialism, attempts at retaining international positions through military power.

LEVIN DISCUSSES 'UNSUCCESSFUL' CHRISTOPHER MISSION TO WEST EUROPE

LD172318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, has completed his tour of a number of West European capitals. He has visited London, Rome, Brussels, Bonn and Paris. Here is a news commentary on this topic. Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

The main aim of Christopher's mission was to obtain from the United States' West European allies unreserved and active support for Washington's course which is hostile to the cause of detente.

Essentially, the American administration demanded that they join in anti-Soviet and anti-Iranian actions. Inasmuch as the measures announced by President Carter on 4 January did not at all elicit in West Europe the reaction Washington was hoping, one need have no doubt that Christopher had been given instructions not to be particular concerning his methods.

Now that the tour has ended, one can conclude that the deputy secretary of state was not even successful in arm-twisting. The U.S. European allies agreed on the need for solidarity, but did not make any concrete commitments. Even at the meeting of the permanent representatives of the NATO member countries, Christopher had to be satisfied with general words making virtually no concrete sense. And the representatives of France, the FRG, Italy and a number of other states spoke against sanctions vis-a-vis the Soviet Union in the economic and cultural spheres. The unanimity of this question manifested itself so distinctly that London, too, which tried to act as the advocate of Washington's policy, was forced to concur in the general opinion.

Christopher heard little good news in Bonn. On the eve of his arrival in the FRG capital, Chancellor Schmidt, speaking at the meeting of the German SDP faction in the Bundestag, said that because of the events in Afghanistan the Federal Government did not intend risking what had been achieved in the relations between East and West in Europe over the past decade. And today, the day after the departure of the overseas guest, Chancellor Schmidt, speaking through the government statement about the difficult times for the world, stressed that this does not at all mean that the time has come for nervousness, shouts about crisis and sharp words.

During the last stage of Christopher's European tour, in Paris, he was greeted by Foreign Minister Francis-Poncet's statement that France would not take initiatives capable of renewing the cold war; it had no intention of using its trade relations for political purposes.

One more attempt by the United States to get the European states, in the first place its own allies, to rally round it [podnyat pod sebya] and to force them to dance to America's tune was not crowned with success.

Answering the questions asked by the PRAVDA correspondent, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that it is impossible to believe that there are states in Europe that would wish to cast the fruits of detente beneath the feet of those who are ready to trample them underfoot. The U.S. deputy secretary of state had to personally satisfy himself with the correctness of these words.

RESPONSE TO IRAN, AFGHAN EVENTS SHOW U.S. 'UNRELIABLE PARTNER'

LD171138 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The U.S. administration's measures in response to events in Iran and Afghanistan, as well as other political acts, show that certain circles in the U.S. are determined to worsen the world situation. Our commentator, Nikolay Gratsianov, writes in this connection:

The great discrepancy between words and deeds of the United States leaders comes to mind immediately. At his presidential inauguration James Carter promised to reduce military spending and to contribute to slowing the arms race. Instead, thanks to him the country's military spending attained unprecedented proportions. In December last year, the United States imposed on its NATO allies a decision to base new medium-range missiles in West Europe. By this decision they made constructive talks on the reduction of these arms, proposed by the Soviet Union, impossible and led NATO to a new and dangerous stage of the nuclear missile arms race.

The United States administration promised the West European countries that it would redouble efforts to ratify SALT II. Now Carter has unilaterally and indefinitely suspended ratification without consulting his allies. As is known, the United States signed the Helsinki Final Act which contained the principles of multilateral cooperation between European states of different social regimes. Now, the United States wants the West European countries to violate these principles by supporting the economic blockade measures against the USSR taken by the United States in its desire to be a great power. This shows not only a lack of respect for important international and interstate treaties and of obligations contracted publicly, but it is also contempt for the interests of the West European partners. The United States is pushing them to reduce economic cooperation with the USSR. All countries linked to the USSR by long-term trade agreements are concerned with this cooperation because it is advantageous for Western business circles and employment in many factories completing Soviet orders depends on it. It is not a coincidence that important West European consortiums denounce interference in their trade relations. Western governments, as can be seen from French Prime Minister Barre's statements, consider that North Atlantic solidarity is synonomous with unconditional alignment with the United States.

But Washington views this solidarity this way: The United States is trying to get West Europe to unconditionally support the United States; Washington arrogates to itself the right to ignore other countries and acts according to its whim in the international arena. Guided by doubtful immediate advantages the United States is prepared to ignore treaties and agreements thus showing that it is an unsafe and unreliable partner in international relations. The adventurism shown by the United States could be a dangerous and destabilizing influence on the world situation, including Europe, and on detente with which the life of Europe has been linked for the past 10 years. But the fruits of detente are so evident and beneficial for the world that is not likely sensible politicians will resign themselves to their destruction. For this reason, the Soviet Union favors consolidating and multiplying everything positive created over the years in Europe with the common efforts of all the countries.

The Soviet Union believes that despite the extremist position of Washington in European and other international affairs, the policy of detente will continue to be of prime importance in relations between states.

BROWN'S VISIT, PRC STANCE ON KOREA 'MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING'

SK180745 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 17 Jan 80 SK

[TASS commentator's commentary]

[Text] Referring to the results of his visit to Beijing in an interview with the ABC broadcasting system, U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown said that the Chinese leaders had not brought up the matter of the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

The leader of the Pentagon said that both sides had actually gained mutual understanding concerning the Korean question and that this question would not be significant in the relations between the United States and China.

Now that mobile exercises of U.S. forces have been continuously conducted in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula with the participation of detachments of a special reserve force [as heard] and that U.S. reconnaissance planes have continously infiltrated into the airspace of the DPRK, this statement of Brown [words indistinct] and proves that the United States has actually got consent saying that the United States can continously keep its forces in South Korea as a military strategic base in the Far East.

Richard Holbrook, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who has arrived in Seoul, confirmed this. The assistant secretary, accompanying Brown, participated in the Beijing talks.

The Chinese leaders hinted that the Chinese policy for Korea is based on the maintenance of the status quo on the Korean Peninsula, that is, on the perpetuation of the division of Korea. According to Holbrook, he gained the impression that China attempted to exercise influence over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in this regard.

This is the logic of betrayal. [Passage indistinct] The policy of the Beijing leaders absolutely runs counter to the righteous struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and to oppose the U.S. imperialists' interference in their internal affairs.

SOVIET SAILORS' DETENTION ON MARIANA ISLANDS 'VIOLATION'

LD162036 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

["Provocation Which Failed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--It has become known here that in violation of the existing international agreements six sailors of the Soviet merchant fleet were arrested and thrown into a police prison by representatives of U.S. authorities. For six hours Soviet citizens had stayed in a prison chamber together with criminals.

This happened in the first day of the new year in Saipan Island which as part of the Mariana Islands is a UN Trust Territory administered by a high commissioner appointed by the United States.

Soviet oceanic liner Olga Andreyevskaya registered in the Soviet Far-Eastern Maritime Authority had brought to the island a large group of Japanese citizens who had come to perform a traditional rite--to pay tribute to Japanese soldiers who perished on the island in World War II.

Pass forms approved by the U.S. authorities were prepared for the ship's crew. And although the documents were sufficient under the existing U.S. laws, customs officials among whom there were some plain clothes men demanded that the steamer's captain fill out customs declarations for each marine. This demand was also complied with. Eventually, 12 marines alighted on the shore.

When the boat had delivered the second group of sailors they were not allowed to alight on the grounds that, allegedly, the documents had not been filled out correctly. The assertion was clearly provocative: As was said by first mate to Captain V. Sokolov, Aleks, spokesman for the firm Microl Corporation which services the Soviet vessels had consulted the customs officials on how to fill out the forms.

It is common knowledge that a vessel represents an extention of the territory of the country to which it belongs. The police authorities of Saipan Island violated this time-honoured rule. Breaking in on board, the policemen fell upon the chief mate to captain [as received] and attempted to handcuff and arrest him. But, meeting with a worthy rebuff, they retreated.

Of the 12 merchant sailors who have gone on shore only six returned. To the question about the whereabouts of the rest the authorities said they had been arrested for violation of the rules governing the procecure of going to the shore.

V. Shcherbachenya, the ship's captain, [as received] lodged a protest to the authorities and informed of this the coastal administration. The police and the customs authorities demanded that the protest be transmitted to them. The captain refused by stating that the document was intended for government authorities and would be transmitted to them through appropriate official channels.

Repeated attempts by representatives of U.S. authorities to provoke Soviet seamen were rejected by the captain and his mates. Then the American (he declined to state his name and office) said that the seamen arrested are free and will be taken to the port. Soviet sailors said that during the arrest they voiced a protest and submitted documents. These, however, had no effect on the authorities. The sailors' demand to see the captain or any other head of the crew was not granted. The arrest was not registered officially.

When the steamer Olga Androvskaya was preparing for the return voyage Microl's representative handed in a letter to the captain which, on behalf of the firm, said among others that the firm conveyed its apologies to the Soviet Far-Eastern Maritime Authority for the misunderstanding which occurred during the incident.

No apologies, however, were received from the U.S. authorities.

CARTER DISCUSSES QUESTIONS OF MUTUAL INTEREST WITH SUAREZ

LD151834 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 15, TASS--Talks were held here between the chairman of the Spanish Government Suarez and the U.S. President Carter.

A White House statement, published after the meeting, says that the sides discussed a number of international questions of "mutual interest", in particular, the situation in the Middle East, in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as American-Spanish cooperation in the military sphere.

Observers note that much attention at the talks was given to the question of the use by the United States of military bases on Spanish territory both in the event of American military operations in the Middle East and on a long-term basis for the deployment of the now hastily formed "quick deployment corps". The New York TIMES writes that Spain might give permission to American Air Force planes to use bases on Spanish territory for operations in the Middle East. The term of the agreement under which the United States has several air and naval bases on Spanish territory expires next year and the United States is now making a big effort to have it prolonged.

The U.S. administration used the Suarez visit to increase pressure on Spain to prompt it to join NATO.

PROXMIRE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST CARTER OVER ARMS TRADE NOTED

LD161013 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent report: "Capitulation to the Manufacturers of Death"]

[Text] Washington, 12 January--Senator W. Proxmire has accused U.S. President J. Carter of capitulating to the military-industrial complex and of forgetting his promises to limit the weapons trade. In a statement published here he stressed that the President's alluring election promises have remained empty words. Under pressure from the weapons manufacturers and the Pentagon, J. Carter is opening the door wider and wider for exports of American arms abroad.

The Senator's accusations are corroborated by factual data. The press reports that whereas in 1977 the volume of the American weapons trade totaled $10 billion, in 1979 it rose to nearly $15 billion. J. Carter's pledge never to be the first to supply a modern weapon to other regions of the world was violated by the decision to sell the sophisticated AWACS airborne warning and control system to the shah's regime in Iran.

As for the "ban" on the developing combat hardware exclusively for export, this was broken by the White House decision to give the "go-ahead" for the development and production of FX fighter-bombers intended exclusively for foreign air forces.

The government's promise not to take part in the joint production of major weapons systems abroad, Proxmire stated, was "bypassed" in the case of Israel. In fiscal 1980 Washington plans to allocate Tel Aviv $1.8 billion for the production of sophisticated American military planes at Israeli aircraft plants.

As a result, he concludes, the "President's policy on restricting weapons sales is now dead." The government has flung open the door for the weapons manufacturers to supply sophisticated types of arms to the world's "hotspots."

CIA REPORT ON DEFENSE SPENDING CALLED DISTORTED

LD172238 Moscow TASS in English 2223 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Each time when Washington is making an attempt to increase the enormous military spendings, another CIA "report" on the mythical "Soviet menace" is produced. The U.S. espionage agency warns its compatriots in the document of this kind, recently published in the American capital, that in the 1970s the Soviet Union's spendings for military purposes were allegedly above the spendings of the United States by 30 percent.

Does this 'discovery' by experts from Langley correspond to reality? Of course not. This is clearly seen, for example, from the statement of the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who, speaking in Gainesville, Florida, admitted that the United States and its NATO allies spend about 25 percent more for military purposes than the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries.

The ratio between the USSR and the USA in military expenditures is characterised by absolutely opposite trends. While the defense allocations of the Soviet Union are reduced with every year, they are steadily growing in the United States. In the past decade, which the CIA "report" dwells upon, the share of these spendings in the USSR reduced from 11.1 percent of the whole budget in 1970 to 6 percent in 1980, that is almost 50 percent less.

As to the United States, its military budget was growing throughout this period reaching a record high level in 1980. However, Washington did not stop at this. Having taken the line towards the arms race, U.S. President Jimmy Carter announced the programme of the further increase of U.S. military efforts. He was not satisfied with the annual 3 percent increase of military spendings, as it was decided at the NATO Council's session in May 1978, but announced that the increase should amount to 4.5 percent in 1980, and 5 percent in the following years.

It is not accidental that the CIA "report" was made public. The events in the world clearly attest to the fact that Washington threatens Iran not only in order to intimidate the Iranian revolution. The unprecedented concentration of force of the American military in the region of the Persian Gulf is, judging by all, a beginning of the relapse of the "position of strength" policy designed to advertise the determination of the President who started his re-election campaign by "muscle flexing exercises".

The CIA's fabrication constitutes futile attempts to justify this criminal policy which is fraught with a military catastrophe.

AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL EXPELS U.S. JOURNALISTS

LD171440 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 17, TASS--"The developments in Afghanistan attract close attention and interest of the international public. This is quite natural," says a statement of the DRA Revolutionary Council, distributed by BAKHTAR AGENCY today. "Our country has entered a new stage of the revolution, the characteristic feature of which is an unprecedented unity of the people, consolidation of the unity of our party. In accordance with the people's will, a truly revolutionary order and legality have been fully restored in Afghanistan. The first important steps are being taken to set up a united broad national front of all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces.

"The fraternal and friendly assistance which the Soviet Union rendered to Afghanistan at the request of our government made it possible to create a reliable and strong obstacle to the aggressive machinations of the external enemies of Afghanistan's sovereign people. At present, our people can work in peace, vigorously and confidently strengthen and develop the gains of the April revolution.

"We state with satisfaction that the current developments in Afghanistan are widely covered by the world press. Most press bodies objectively and benevolently report the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

"At the same time a campaign of malicious slanderous attacks at the DRA and its people continues in the United States, Western countries and the People's Republic of China. The invented "Afghan question" is being exaggerated in various ways. This campaign is being waged by the enemies of the Afghan people in order to cast aspersions on Afghanistan and Afghan-Soviet friendship, to sow discord and cause tensions in interstate relations with our neighbours Pakistan and Iran."

"To support this slanderous campaign, 'phoney correspondents' have been sent (to be more precise, infiltrated) to Afghanistan from the United States, Britain and several other Western states.

"These gentlemen are practising in fabrications and insinuations, one being more absurd than another. Their aim is to step up tension in our country, disrupt the normal life of the Afghans. Particularly active are correspondents of the American newspapers New York TIMES--James P. Sterba, Washington POST--William Breningen, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR--James Dorsey, as well as representatives of American radio and television companies.

"We cannot but qualify the activities of the above-mentioned journalists as flagrant interference in the affairs of the sovereign state DRA. That is why the DRA Revolutionary Council has taken a decision to expel the American journalists from Afghanistan.

"At the same time the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan state that Afghanistan is a hospitable country. We shall be glad to receive press representatives from all countries and shall render to them all-round cooperation in the objective and truthful coverage of the life of our people and its struggle for a better life".

AFGHANISTAN'S DOST EXPRESSES THANKS FOR AID

ID172004 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 17 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--The discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" at the Security Council and at the session of the General Assembly, imposed by American imperialism and its allies, is flagrant interference in our domestic affairs, violation of the letter and spirit of the U.N. Charter, Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost stated today on USSR central television. He stayed in Moscow on his way from New York to Kabul.

"The imperialists slanderously allege about the USSR's interference in Afghanistan's affairs," the minister said. "We ststed absolutely clearly at the Security Council and at the session of the General Assembly that these slanderous fabrications are totally ungrounded. We are grateful to the Soviet Union which sent a limited contingent of troops at the request of our government to help the people and the Afghan Army to repulse foreign threat."

There were absolutely no reasons for discussing the so-called "Afghan question" at the United Nations, the minister said. Also ungrounded are references to the changes in the Government of Afghanistan. The change of government is fully our own affiar. It took place according to the will and decision of our party and the Afghan people. It became inevitable when Afghanistan was heading for a complete disintegration of domestic life in the past three-four months under the rule of usurper Amin, following which a serious threat to the country's independence and sovereignty developed.

We are grateful to the Soviet Union, our great northern neighbour, for the aid and support it rendered to us as well as for the support rendered by it and other socialist countries at the United Nations.

Meeting With Gromyko

ID171650 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 17 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--On his way from New York to Kabul the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost stayed in Moscow on January 16 and 17. The USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko received him and they had a warm, comradely conversation.

The ministers exchanged friendly toasts at a luncheon held by Andrey Gromyko in honour of the Afghan guest.

CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER RATEBZAD

ID172148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], stated in an interview granted to our correspondent in Kabul:

The April Revolution, carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, abolished the foundations of feudalism and paved the way for the emancipation of the Afghan people and the construction of a new life. I was a member of the first Government of the DRA in the capacity of minister of social affairs.

However, the enemies of the April revolution undertook desperate attempts to put a brake on its development, to enslave our people once again and to restore in Afghanistan a reactionary and pro-imperialist regime. Then, Anahita Ratebzad said, the party took the decision to put a decisive stop to the intrigues of internal and external reaction and to defend the country's independence and the gains of the April revolution. In this connection inestimable economic and moral assistance, including military assistance, was given by the Soviet Union.

The Afghan people put an end to the bloody dictatorship of Amin, the protege of U.S. imperialism and Western reaction.

Now, Anahita Ratebzad stressed, we are on the correct path. One of the most important tasks not only for the party and government but also for all people is the speediest possible solution of the problem of illiteracy--a serious legacy from the past. To date there are in our country more than 8 million people who are unable to read and write. We want to provide education for all children and adults, to bring up the Afghan young people in a spirt of patriotism and to teach them to defend staunchly liberty and the gains of the revolution. In solving the problem of education too we are receiving enormous aid from our sincere friends, the Soviet Union.

The USSR, other socialist countries and all progressive mankind have not deserted the Afghan people during their difficult moments. They have come to their assistance and have not permitted the imperialists to tear our country to pieces, Anahita Ratebzad stated. The United States and the Chinese hegemonists, using Pakistan's territory, are organizing an aggressive action against our homeland. The working people of Afghanistan are well aware as to who is their friend and who is their enemy. They welcome the aid of the Soviet Union which was given at the request of Afghanistan and on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries. We will give a worthy rebuff to the imperialists who encroach on the freedom and independence of the Afghan people.

REPORTS OF 'ARMED CLASHES' BETWEEN AFGHAN, SOVIET TROOPS DENIED

ID181010 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 18 Jan 80 ID

[Text] [No dateline received]--The newspaper Washington POST today frontpages yet another "sensation": The newspaper reports "armed clashes" that allegedly took place on January 17 between Soviet troops and units of the Afghan Army near the Kabul Airport.

The Washington POST is obviously engaged in wishful thinking. As was reported to a TASS correspondent in Kabul, no armed clahses took place in the area of the Kabul Airport between the Soviet military contingent and the Afghan Army, and could not take place.

APN JOURNALISTS QUESTIONED ON SOVIET FORCES IN AFGHANISTAN

OW180621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Moscow, Jan 18, KYODO--Two leading Soviet journalists told KYODO Wednesday when Soviet Armed Forces are withdrawn from Afghanistan depends on moves by the United States, China, Britain and others they said aim at aggression against Afghanistan.

Depending on the aggressors' actions, the Soviet pullout may come in one month or one year, said Karen Gevorkyan and V. Svetozarov, commentators of the Soviet NOVOSTI news agency, in an exclusive interview with KYODO's Moscow bureau on Wednesday.

The Soviet journalists claimed that the causes of the current Afghan crisis were the fall of what they called the "U.S. puppet regime" of Shah Pahlavi in the Iranian revolution and the U.S. attempt to overthrow the Marxist regime in Afghanistan.

The absence of Pahlavi's army protecting interests in the Arabian (Persian) Gulf area led the Americans to give up detente and scheme for the overthrow of the Afghan Marxist regime, the NOVOSTI commentators said.

Govorkyan and Svetozarov, both experts on Middle East and West Asian affairs, told KYODO they did not know the exact number of Soviet troops being deployed in Afghanistan. But the two flatly rejected Western press accounts of "more than 80,000" Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. Terming it an "extremely exaggerated figure," the Soviet journalists said it was a propaganda report by the Western press. They cited an earlier statement by Afghanistan's new leader Babrak Karmal that Afghanistan had asked the Soviet Union to send a small number of troops.

The Soviet journalists said the Afghan request for Soviet troops came immediately after the birth of the new Afghan regime following the fall of the previous regime of President Hafizollah Amin. The journalists, however, said they could not specify the exact date of the Afghan request.

The NOVOSTI commentators said requests for sending Soviet troops to Afghanistan had been made on more than one occasion during the Taraki regime.

They said they were told that the latest Afghan request was adopted almost unanimously by the Afghan Revolutionary Council and they disclosed that at least one or more members opposed such a request to the Soviet Union in the discussion at the Afghan Revolutionary Council.

Regarding the former President Amin, Gevorkyan described him as a power seeker who imposed suppressive politics behind his noble slogans, invited great dissatisfaction from the party and people, and tried to be in collusion with the Americans.

Svetozarov said the Soviet leaders found out the dangerous course the Amin regime was seeking as early as two or three weeks after he took power last September.

Quoting Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's statement that it was quite a difficult decision for the Kremlin to dispatch troops to Afghanistan, the two journalists said it was fully expected here that the Soviet decision would invite a chorus of international opposition, symbolized by the Soviet landslide defeat in the adoption of the U.N. resolution against the Soviet action.

The two said the Soviet Union still falls behind in informing the whole world of "the truth" of the Afghan incident, overpowered by the strong propaganda reporting by the Western press. But citing a Russian proverb that time is the best medicine, the two journalists said the Soviet stand would be better understood with the passing of time.

Touching on Soviet-American relations, the Soviet commentators claimed it was clear the Carter administration lacked interest in improving relations with the Soviet Union even much earlier than the current Afghan crisis. As one example, they mentioned an "intentional delay" in its efforts for ratifying the SALT II treaty.

The NOVOSTI commentators said efforts for improving Soviet-American relations were quite useless now at a time when the Americans resort to provocative moves against the Soviet Union.

Claiming that President Carter's present moves are aimed at his reelection, the Soviet journalists said they could not believe such a policy would be able to win majority support from the American people.

This comment by the NOVOSTI journalists can be taken as discounting the possibility for normalizing Moscow-Washington relations in the near future.

The journalists also flatly denied speculation that the Soviets are aiming at intervention into Pakistan and Iran, pursuing the traditional ambition from the time of the czars to advance south. They asserted that the Soviet Communist government by no means follows the colonialist policy of the past Russian era before the revolution.

In rebuttal, the two journalists countered that after the 1919 establishment of official relations between Moscow and Kabul, those who pressured Afghanistan were always the Western powers--Britain in the 1920's, the Nazi Germany in the latter half of the 1930's and the United States in the 1950's.

CONSTRUCTION PLANS IN KABUL REPORTED; 'NEW LOOK' PROPOSED

LD172214 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 17, TASS-TASS correspondent Ravil Musin writes:

The look of the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is changing. New office and residential buildings in scaffolding can be seen in many streets and squares of this ancient city. Working people of Kabul speak with pride about its future. Under the masterplan of Kabul's reconstruction and development that was drawn up by Afghan architects jointly with the Soviet colleagues and that is meant for 25 years, old adobe huts will be pulled down and new ten storey and 12-storey buildings, administrative quarters, schools, kindergartens and creches, libraries and cinema houses will spring up in their place. A new residential area, the Kabul microdistrict sprawled in the southeast of the city where marshes and wastelands were in thepast. Thousands of families of Afghan workers and employees were given well-appointed flats with all amenities in contemporary four-storeyed houses in the area. The huge complex includes schools, kindergartens, a shopping centre, sports structures.

We plan soon to place a model of the future capital in the Kabul Municipal Council so that everyone could see how the city will look in 25 years from now, mayor of Kabul, Dr Sheraka Kharakat told the TASS correspondent. This plan in which we take pride envisages the construction of over 220 thousands flats, more than 350 creches and kindergartens, over 270 schools and lyceums, 200 hospitals and polyclinics, more than 220 libraries. The look of Kabul will be completely changed, the mayor said. It will change with the view that the population of the city that is now nearly one million will double. The implementation of these grandiose plans was merely started now. Despite the obstacles that the enemies of the revolution and their patrons try to create for the Afghan working people, the city is bustling with work since the Afghan people is clearly aware of the aims of the April revolution and is prepared to exert itself to the utmost to achieve them.

IZVESTIYA DISCRIBES LIFE IN MAZAR-E SHARIF

LD180921 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 January 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "Reportage From Kabul" a 1,300-word Kabul dispatch by special correspondents V. Kassis and K. Rashidov entitled "Fighters of Mazar-e Sharif." It describes life in the northern Afghan city of Mazar-e Sharif and cites conversations with a religious leader, a factory manager and the governor of Balkh Province, who speak approvingly of the new regime and Soviet assistance. The governor, in particular, is said to believe that "the Soviet Union acted most correctly, nobly and fraternally by responding to Afghanistan's request for assistance when a real threat of attack from outside hung over the country." The dispatch concludes by scoring the terrorist activities of the "Muslim Brotherhood" organization which is said to have close ties with the U.S. secret service.

COMMENTARY DESCRIBES AFGHAN GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF ISLAM

LD171922 Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Certain Muslim countries have recently been causing an uproar over events in Afghanistan. The uproar came in the wake of the propaganda camapign launched in the United States and in China, our observer Vladimir Puchkov writes. The United States and China are known to be extending considerable political, diplomatic and material aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. By means of calumnies, sabotage, diversions and armed provocations and with the help of gangs trained abroad they strive to stifle the Afghan revolution in order toturn Afghanistan into a bridgehead for their subversive activity against the USSR, Iran and other states.

In this undeclared war against the Afghan people the imperialist forces have allocated an important role to the slogan of "Defense of the Islamic Revolution."

Hypocritically manipulating this slogan, the United States and their acolytes keep silent over the fact that the new Government of Afghanistan has never disavowed Islam. This government clearly announced that it upholds the values, customs and traditions of Islam and the freedom of conscience; that it defends the family and observes the principle of the legitimate possession of property, including private property.

Today the majority of public meetings in Afghanistan begin with a Koran recitation. Among other subjects Islam is being taught at school; believers celebrate all the religious feasts prescribed by Islam. All 40,000 mosques are open in Afghanistan. Dignitaries of the country's Muslim clergy support the positive transformations introduced by the government. Our people are firmly determined to advance on the path set by the April revolution, on the path of the creation of a new Afghanistan, a proud, free and independent Afghanistan, Mulana Abdolaziz Seddiq, president of the Council of Ulemas and public religious figure of Afghanistan, said.

In this respect, one cannot but feel deep indignation when faced with the flagrant attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state, attempts made by the United States and its allies, Abdolaziz Seddiq said.

The government of Babrak Karmal receives messages from clergy and chiefs of various Muslim tribes living in Afghanistan. The April revolution in Afghanistan has opened the road for a happy life for all Afghans, whatever their respective tribe, Ghafar Khan, one of the oldest Pashtun leaders, said.

Why are the United States, Beijing and their allies so worried about the future of the Afghan Muslims? The Beirut paper AN-NIDA' has adequately answered this question: The United States makes use of the events in Afghanistan in order to strike a blow at the policy of detente and to camouflage their armed interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the Middle and Near East.

KABUL PAPER CITED ON U.S., PRC ARMS SUPPLIES TO PAKISTAN

LD171728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

["Kabul Paper on Military Supplies to Pakistan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 17 January, (TASS)--"According to reports received here from various sources, hundreds of planes and columns of heavy trucks carrying weapons are arriving in Pakistan," writes the Kabul NEW TIMES newspaper in an editorial article. This unprecedented buildup of arms supplies to Pakistan by air and along the Karakorum Highway from China, organized without doubt with U.S. assistance, is being seen in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as an intensification of the arms race in the region.

The increased activity of the American administration, Britain and China on the question of aid to Afghan rebels also draws attention.

All this, stressed the Kabul NEW TIMES, means only one thing--the flood of American and Chinese weapons being supplied to Pakistan are to be handed over to Afghan rebels.

"The reactionary forces in Pakistan, American imperialism and the Maoists who are using the territory of Pakistan as a bridgehead for attacks against peace-loving Afghanistan, have been planning for some time to turn the Afghan-Pakistan border into a hot spot," the Kabul NEW TIMES states.

"It is this," the newspaper writes in conclusion, "that is the chief aim of the strategy of U.S. imperialism in Western Asia which envisages an open conflict in the region."

LORD CARRINGTON'S PAKISTAN VISIT REPORTED TO AFGHANS

LD172320 Moscow in Pashto to Afghanistan 1430 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Excerpts] The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, is currently visiting Near and Middle East countries with the aim of instigating anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet propaganda. At the end of his tour in Pakistan he visited Peshawar. There he visited an American, British and Chinese intelligence base at a so-called Afghan refugee camp, that is, a place where hooligans and tramps are employed, trained and equipped and sent to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. His program in Peshawar also included visits to several other places dear to the heart of this conservative lord. This included the Khyber Pass, where there is a killers' fort by the name of Jamrod. It was from this fort that the British colonialists launched raids on Afghanistan in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

London is probably of the opinion that having such great experience of crimes in the lands of Afghanistan is very valuable for the training of murderers under the instruction of American, British and Chinese officers. The trained men are then sent to the DRA from Pakistan and China to kill the inhabitants, loot and destroy and burn schools, bridges and houses. It is possible that London is very keen to use the experience it gained half a century ago in order to instigate reactionary rebellions and as an international spy and conspirator [words indistinct], especially when this experience at first seemed successful.

The British ally and leader, Washington, which is now waging an extensive campaign against the DRA, is probably ready to make extensive use of Britain's experience. But the imperialists are forgetting that the British failed during the last century and eventually were forced to leave Afghanistan.

Ponomarev Commentary

LD180320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1835 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

["Rejoinder: Lord Carrington's Reconnaissance Mission"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 January--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

During his official 2-day visit to Pakistan, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on Wednesday made a flight from the border town of Peshawar to the area of the Khyber Pass which cuts across the Pakistan-Afghan border. As he stood on high ground overlooking the historic pass, much could have stirred in his memory. However, he did not come to the high ground to honor the memory of the many British soldiers who fell in the Khyber Pass in three Anglo-Afghan wars waged by Britain to establish its sway in Afghanistan. The British foreign secretary gazed intently at the relief of the Afghan landscape in the hope of "seeing Soviet soldiers there." However no matter how much he strained his eyes, as attested by the Western correspondents accompanying Lord Carrington, he "did not manage to discover Soviet soldiers in no-man's land."

It was not sympathy for the Afghan people that brought Lord Carrington to the Pakistan-Afghan border; neither was it concern for Pakistan. Western politicians deeply dislike Soviet-Afghan friendship. After all, even at the dawn of Afghan independence it was through the British Empire's "northern gateway to India" that in May to June 1919 the troops of the British colonizers began their Khyber line of advance against the Afghan reformer Amanollah Khan, having unleashed the third Anglo-Afghan war.

Amanollah Khan, drawing on the support of the people, proclaimed the independence of Afghanistan and established friendly relations with neighboring Soviet Russia which in March 1919 had recognized the sovereignty of Afghanistan. It was the Soviet state's friendly position and backing, as well as the upsurge of the anti-imperialist war of the peoples of the East, that helped the Afghan people in their struggle for independence.

However, the wide-ranging transformations in Afghanistan were opposed by the khans from different tribes and reactionary sections of the clergy, who received support from Britain, and Amanollah Khan was ousted. Today, London's emissary is rushing to the assistance of similar forces in Afghanistan.

On his return to Peshawar, the British foreign secretary declared that Britain is ready to render support for "the integrity and independence of Pakistan as a nation." Why so? After all, no one is threatening Pakistan. This "threat" is being invented by Western politicians in order to draw Pakistan into their dirty adventure against Afghanistan, having turned it into a weapon of imperialist policy in the region.

It is no secret that Lord Carrington set off on his journey to a number of countries, including Pakistan, principally in order to determine what arms and other military assistance to give Pakistan and also to the counterrevolutionary bands which are sent into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan to struggle against popular power and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

On the eve of his trip, the British foreign secretary declared in Delhi--where he arrived on Wednesday--that he will strive to convince officials that supplies of arms to Pakistan and China will "foster the security" of India, rather than presenting a threat to it. This, at the least odd, interpretation of security by the British minister is clearly at variance with India's view. To judge by reports from Delhi, the existence of danger in the region is admitted there, but it is seen as something different than Lord Carrington and other Western strategists would have people there believe. The Indian mass news media does not conceal the fact that arming Pakistan will lead to destabilization in the region.

Criticism of Refugee Camp Visit

LD180321 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2311 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, 17 January--During a 2-day visit to Pakistan, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington made a provocative trip to the Pakistan-Afghan border. He visited camps of the so-called "Afghan refugees," which are actually bases for training the armed bands that are being sent into Afghanistan to carry out acts of sabotage. Judging by his press conference in Peshawar, the head of Britain's foreign policy department, in his talks with the president's foreign affairs adviser, Agha Shahi and at his meeting with the chief military administrator, General Ziaul Haq, intimidated Pakistani politicians with the supposed "Soviet threat" in connection with events in Afghanistan.

The British minister also used his visit for frankly inflammatory anticommunist statements.

To supplement Chinese and American military aid, Lord Carrington promised Pakistan in the current year financial support to the tune of up to $40 million.

The increasing military and political pressure on Pakistan by the United States and its allies is arousing growing alarm among the public of the country. The newspaper MUSLIM today notes in an editorial that there is growing apprehension in Pakistan that military aid from the West will bring with it political subjugation of the country. The Western countries, the paper stresses, must realize that Pakistan must keep an opinion of its own in the assessment of the political situation in the world.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES NEW INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER

LD181009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Text] To His Excellency Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs:

In connection with your appointment to the post of Indian minister of external affairs, please accept my congratulations and best wishes for successes in your activity in that important position.

I am confident that the relations of traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and India will continue to strengthen and develop for the sake of our countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

[signed] A. Gromyko

SOVIET OFFICIAL LISTS ECONOMIC LINKS WITH INDIA

LD171942 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Trade is an important field of cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. What was remarkable (?of this) in 1979 and what are the prospects for this year? The deputy soviet minister of foreign trade, Ivan Grishin, talking to our reporter said that India holds first place in the Soviet Union's trade and economic contacts with the developing countries. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is one of India's major trade partners.

Trade and economic contacts between the two countries have been developing well over more than two decades and the year 1979 was no exception in this respect. There is every reason to be satisfied with the results. Trade has gone up by more than 30 percent and the variety of goods supplied to each other has become greater. Trade between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India is important for the economies of the two countries, the deputy minister went on. The Soviet Union supplies India with goods that help buildup the country's economic potential. This includes machinery and machine tools, equipment, oil and oil products, paper, fertilizer and asbestos. I would also like to point out, said Ivan Grishin, that the Soviet Union met the request of India last year and delivered additionally 600,000 tons of crude oil. This is in exchange for the same amount of commodities from India. Besides, shipments of oil products were increased last year by 100,000 tons, compared with 1978.

So the prospects are now good for buying more commodities in India. A Soviet trade delegation returned home from India on the eve of the new year. It signed a protocol on trade for 1980. The signing ceremony took place on 27 December. The protocol is another landmark in strengthening and extending Soviet-Indian trade relations.

Ivan Grishin also said that there was every reason to believe that the two countries would cope successfully with the tasks set in the joint Soviet-Indian declaration to increase trade by 50 percent or even (?thrice) during the 5-year period. And in conclusion, Ivan Grishin said that the talks had taken place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and that they contributed to further promoting friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India.

U.S., CHINA SEEK TO REVITALIZE SEATO ALLIANCE

LD172346 Moscow TASS in English 2243 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Peter Blaker, who has arrived in Bangkok for holding a conference of British ambassadors in Asia, called for the reestablishment of the "Manila Pact" which was used in 1954 as the basis for setting up the notorious SEATO bloc. London's emissary said that Britain continues to regard itself bound by obligations stemming from participation in this bloc which ingloriously ceased to exist several years ago. The idea of galvanizing SEATO, this typical outgrowth of the cold war, was evidently borrowed by London from the arsenal of American diplomacy. In any case, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke spoke earlier of "the effectiveness of the Manila treaty" for the United States. So the British Foreign Office now appears in the role of an interpreter of this American idea.

This nostalgia for SEATO reflects the desire of the imperialist forces to hitch the Southeast Asian countries to the chariot of their military ventures. They do not like the present direction in the development of ASEAN. What Washington wants is to turn this association, which was established as a cultural-economic organisation, into a military grouping of five Southeast Asian states or to establish a new military bloc on its basis.

This aim is to be advance, according to Washington's designs, by the increase of American military supplies to the ASEAN countries, beginning with January 1979. American arms shipments to Thailand, for instance, have quadrupled, the number of American military instructors in Thailand has also increased considerably.

It is not hard to see some coordination of action between Washington and Beijing in putting pressure on the ASEAN countries and in their striving to militarise the association so as to draw its member-countries within the orbit of their influence. The fact that projects for setting up a new military alliance in Southeast Asia are being given an especially massive build-up after the Pentagon chief's recent talks in Beijing, only confirms that China has begun openly supporting the imperialist bloc strategy in the region.

To cover up somehow these plans, which are fraught with serious consequences for the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia, Washington and Beijing would like to act through dummies. Thailand has found itself under especially heavy pressure and is being urged to become a formal initiator of the establishment of a new military bloc.

FRANCE PRESSE reported yesterday referring to circles close to the Thai Government that Bangkok has begun talks with its allies on the establishment of a new "defensive organisation" which, FRANCE PRESSE says, would act to a certain extent as a successor to the SEATO bloc. If these reports are true to fact, they indicate that certain circles in Thailand have evidently fallen to the joint American-Chinese blackmail and are prepared to assume such an unseemly role.

Washington and Beijing cannot put up with those irreversible changes that have taken place in Southeast Asia. They are pushing the countries of the region onto the road of confrontation with the states of Indochina, want to create there a conflict situation under which it would be easier for them to carry through their mutual hegemonistic plans.

REPORT ON GROMYKO, WOJTASZEK LUNCHEON SPEECHES

ID171321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Complete Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Talks took place in Moscow 15 January between A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and E. Wojtaszek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish foreign minister.

At the talks, which passed in a spirit of comradeship and complete mutual understanding, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the further intensification of the close friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland. The ministers examined the present international situation, including European political issues and the situation in the Middle [sredniy] East region.

A. A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in E. Wojtaszek's honor during which there was an exchange of speeches.

Greeting the guests, A. A. Gromyko said:

The consultations which have begun today, as always, are taking place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, and the main thing is that they have reaffirmed complete unity of views both on questions of bilateral relations between our countries and on questions of their collaboration in the world arena.

The close ties between the leaders of the CPSU and the PZPR at the highest level--regular meetings and talks between L. I. Brezhnev and E. Gierek--play a decisive part in the further development and intensification of Soviet-Polish cooperation.

The relations between our countries and Warsaw Pact members, as L. I. Brezhnev has rightly noted, have acquired an all-embracing nature in the full sense of the word. They are an indication of the broad political cooperation through our fraternal parties and states. They include the very close spiritual communications between the Soviet and Polish peoples, the combat friendship between the Soviet Army and the Polish Army and the ramified system of economic cooperation.

In the single formation of builders of the new society, in the ranks of the fighters for peace, democracy and socialism, our peoples are marching confidently, with firm faith in the future.

By the joint efforts of the socialist community countries and other progressive forces we have succeeded in doing much in the past decade to effect a shift away from cold war toward detente and the consolidation of peace in the development of international relations.

Soviet and Polish people cannot fail to be pleased by the revolutionary changes which have taken place in recent years in a number of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and cannot fail to be pleased at the increase in the number of countries which have embarked on the path of socialist transformations, the path of social progress.

But everything which gladdens us and gladdens all honest and peace-loving people in the world is obviously not to the taste of the opponents of peace and detente, the opponents of social progress. They have their own yardsticks: That which seeks to defend the peoples' right to determine their own destiny and to consolidate peace does not suit them, and they give it a hostile reception; while that which they do to prevent the peoples from enjoying their lawful rights and to urge on the arms race still further is, from their viewpoint, permissible. This imperialist logic and the practical actions based on it are not a new phenomenon.

The NATO bloc's recent decision to produce new types of nuclear-missile weapons and deploy them in West Europe, the overt provocative U.S. military pressure on Iran, the noisy anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign mounted by Washington around Afghanistan in connection with the failure of its plans to turn that country into a NATO military bridgehead on the Soviet Union's southern border and to impose upon Afghanistan the yoke of imperialist oppression--these are all just the latest examples of this imperialist aggressive line in international politics.

But there is another line in world affairs--the line of the socialist countries which accords with the interests of all peoples, the interests of the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

L. I. Brezhnev provided a profound and thorough analysis of the present international situation and the tasks ensuing from it in his recent replies to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

On the question of Afghanistan he clearly stated that the interests of peace and the peoples' fundamental interests demand that that country be left in peace and that no one interfere in its internal affairs. The external aggression against Afghanistan must be halted. Mere commonsense would seem to dictate that this is the only course of action for all those who really want to promote the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan. But not so; statements are being made today in both the West and East which attest to the fact that their authors intend to complicate still further the situation involving that country, to continue to interfere in its internal affairs and to continue acts of aggression against Afghanistan.

As for Europe, the West does not cease talking about allegedly impending talks on medium-range missiles. But L. I. Brezhnev clearly stated that the NATO countries' present position and the decision this bloc has taken--a decision imposed by Washington--render talks on this problem impossible. That is our official reply to the NATO countries. They know it and it has been communicated to them officially.

The situations prevailing on this issue does not negate but, on the contrary, confirms the correctness of the view that the task of halting the arms race remains the fundamental and most acute international problem. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries will not let slip from their hands the banner of the struggle for disarmament and the consolidation of peace.

As Leonid Ilich stressed in those same replies to the PRAVDA correspondent, our friends abroad can be sure that our Leninist foreign policy course is unshakable. It has been defined by the decisions of CPSU congresses and is embodied in all our foreign policy activity. This course combines consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression. It has proved itself in past decades, and we will continue to follow it. Nothing will divert us from this course.

This year the peoples of our two countries will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Soviet Union and Poland. The period which has elapsed since its conclusion has demonstrated most convincingly this treaty's vital force and the indestructible firmness of our states' alliance which is a very important factor in their successful advance along the path of building the communist society.

In his reply speech E. Wojtaszek emphasized that during the nationwide preparations in Poland for the Eighth PZPR Congress it is being emphasized very strongly that the main direction of Poland's foreign policy was and is fraternal collaboration and comprehensive cooperation between socialist Poland and its friend, chief ally and partner--the Soviet Union, a great socialist power and the most important link in the world socialist system and the community of socialist states.

The fraternal attitude of the CPSU and its Leninist leadership headed by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, toward our party and our people, Wojtaszek said, has always been reflected in comprehensive cooperation and assistance in fulfilling the program to build a developed socialist state in Poland. We will continue strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation with the land of the soviets on the basis of the Polish-Soviet friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, the 35th anniversary of whose signing we celebrate this year. We will continue cooperating closely in the international arena in the name of realizing our common goals--the triumph of the cause of peace and progress throughout the world and the strengthening of security and the relaxation of international tension.

Our leaders E. Gierek and L. I. Brezhnev, whose friendly meetings and talks determine the directions of our joint activities, are ardent champions of this comprehensive and fruitful cooperation.

It is precisely the socialist community states which have been and are the initiators of the building of a lasting peace throughout the world and of the consolidation and strengthening of the process of easing international tension. It is with all the more concern that we follow the present development of the international situation, in which there has been an appreciable increase in unfavorable trends and phenomena. An in-depth analysis of these phenomena and an expose of their true sources are contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's recent replies to a PRAVDA correspondent. We also share his assessment that the deterioration of the international situation is a consequence of the increased activities of cold war forces.

Graphic proof of this is provided by the NATO Council's December decision to produce new types of nuclear missile weapons and to deploy them in West Europe, including chiefly on FRG territory. This conceals an unrealistic attempt to hold talks with the socialist states from a "position of strength" and the desire to achieve military superiority. This reveals a lack of a sense of reality and a lack of readiness to subscribe to actions in favor of military detente and disarmament.

Rejection of the NATO decision would safeguard the world against a terrible new stage of the arms race and open up the shortest way to the possibility of holding talks on the question of medium-range nuclear-missile weapons.

To undermine detente international cold war forces also resort to increasing tension in various parts of the world. This is aimed against the national liberation movements and at undermining progressive transformations in many countries. A manifestation of such activity by cold war forces is the campaign which they are mounting against Afghanistan. Poland together with the other socialist states, being true to the principles of solidarity with peoples struggling for independence, freedom and social progress, supports the Afghan people's desire to implement the ideals of the April 1978 revolution and their struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and against attempts to deflect them from the path of progressive transformations. The Soviet Union's comprehensive assistance supports these efforts of the Afghan people.

In May of this year we will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. Throughout this period it has successfully performed its tasks and safeguarded the vital interests of its member states by guarding international peace and security. In the present complex situation special significance is attached to the further strengthening of our defense alliance and of the unity of action and cohesion of the states of our socialist community. This is the main precondition for our success in the struggle for peace and progress throughout the world.

Present at the luncheon were M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials; the persons accompanying the Polish foreign minister; K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and diplomatic employees of the Polish Embassy.

The luncheon took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The talks were continued in the afternoon.

Wojtaszek Visit to Alma-Ata

AU171755 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Wojtaszek, PZPR Central Committee member and Polish minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in the capital city of Kazakhstan. At Alma-Ata airport he was welcomed by Zhanybekov, Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Bazarbayev, Kazakh minister of foreign affairs; Zhakupov, Alma-Atinskiy Gorispolkom chairman; and other officials.

Today Wojtaszek was received by Imashev, Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. In a friendly conversation Imashev spoke to the guest about Kazakhstan's successes in the development of the economy and culture attained owing to the implementation of the Leninist nationality policy pursued by the CPSU, and about the progress made in implementing the 25th party congress decisions.

Wojtaszek spoke about the achievements of the Polish people in building socialism. He noted the great importance of the constantly strengthening multiform links between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, and of Comrade Brezhnev's meetings with Comrade Gierek. He offered warm thanks for the cordial reception given him in Kazakhstan.

Taking part in the conversation were Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland; Nazarbayev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary; Zhanybekov, Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Bazarbeyev, Kazakh minister of foreign affairs; and Kabulbekov, Foreign Relations Department chief in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Today Wojtaszek inspected the expositions of the Exhibition of Kazakh National Economic Achievement and met aktius of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. He laid flowers at the eternal flame at the Glory Memorial in the Park named after the 28th Pamfilov Guards.

At present the guest is attending the show of the (Kul-Zadek) opera in the Abay Kazakh State Academic Opera and Ballet House.

TRYBUNA LUDU SUPPORT FOR BREZHNEV REMARKS CITED

LD181001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS roundup: "A Policy of Peace and Detente"]

[Excerpts] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions remain at the center of the international public's attention. Commenting on L.I. Brezhnev's remarks, prominent politicians and the mass media abroad are coming to the conclusion that the USSR, in rebuffing the intrigues of imperialist forces, will continue to implement a policy of peace and detente.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's remarks concerning the international situation, the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes, always arouse tremendous interest among the world public and are an event of tremendous significance. The leader of the land of the soviets, who makes great efforts to form a policy of peace, speaks out at difficult and crucial moments in international politics. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke from a position of peace and responsibility for mankind's destiny, which is lacking among Western politicians. His statements leave no room for doubt that all attempts to hold talks with the USSR from a "position of strength" or diktat are doomed to failure. L.I. Brezhnev's remarks again confirm the USSR's firm determination to continue to implement a policy of peace and to strengthen and augment positive processes. His optimism applies fully to Europe too, where it is possible to take constructive steps for the sake of peace.

RUSAKOV RETURNS FROM PARTY CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

LD171514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who took part in a conference on questions of developing friendly links between local party organs of the CPSU and of the Bulgarian Communist Party, has arrived in Moscow from Sofia. At the airport Comrade Rusakov was met by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Rakhmanin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and also by Mladenov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

GDR, BULGARIA, CSSR AWARD MEDALS TO PONOMAREV

LD172332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The GDR State Council has awarded the Order of Karl Marx to B.N. Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for services in strengthening and deepening friendly relations between the GDR and the USSR and in connection with his 75th birthday. By a decree of the Bulgarian State Council, Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev has been awarded the Order of Georgi Dimitrov. The president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has awarded Comrade Ponomarev the Order of Victorious February.

IZVESTIYA MARKS 34TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

LD171605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Yefimov article: "Thirty-Fourth Anniversary of People's Albania"]

[Text] On 11 January the Albanian working people celebrate the 34th anniversary of the country's proclamation as a people's republic (since 1976 the People's Socialist Republic of Albania).

During the years of the Albanian people's national liberation struggle headed by the Communist Party of Albania (since 1948 the Albanian Workers Party) against the Italian and Hitlerite occupiers the foundations of a new power were laid in the country in the form of the national liberation councils. Their statute approved at the second conference in Labinoti in September 1943 stressed that "the aim of the national liberation struggle is not only the attainment of the country's independence and the Albanian people's liberation from foreign rule but also the creation of a new people's power."

In the document adopted at the second session of the Antifascist National Liberation Council in Berat (October 1944) the national liberation councils were described as truly democratic organs "which arose in the fire of the liberation struggle and developed in accordance with historical requirements and the people's will as organs of people's democratic power."

The provisional democratic government created in Berat held elections in December 1945 to a Constituent Assembly which, 11 January 1946, proclaimed Albania a people's republic. The declaration adopted by the Constituent Assembly proclaimed: "The Albanian people have become the masters of their destiny and created an internal structure in the country which has enabled them to take the path of improving their future. The Albanian people, as masters of their own destiny, have decided freely and unanimously through the Constituent Assembly which executes their will that Albania is to become a people's republic...."

The establishment of the people's democratic power opened up before the Albanian people the way to the implementation of profound socioeconomic transformations and the building of socialism. In close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries the Albanian people successfully overcome the backwardness they had inherited from the past and achieved considerable successes in economic and cultural building and the improvement of their living standard. The Soviet Union firmly supported People's Albania in strengthening its security and international positions.

In its relations with Albania as a socialist state the Soviet Union has consistently been guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism, strict observance of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for independence and sovereignty. The experience of the fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation between the Albanian and Soviet peoples confirms that it accords with their long-term interests.

The Soviet Union, as is well known, consistently advocates the surmounting of the difficulties in Soviet-Albanian relations which arose in the early sixties and the regularization of relations with Albania. Soviet people as they congratulate the Albanian people on their national holiday, express feelings of friendship and sympathy with the working people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and with their efforts in building socialism.

EEC STATES WARY OF CONFRONTATION WITH USSR

LD172045 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

["Sane Stand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Serov writes:

"To demand the revision of the policy of detente means to lose a sense of reality and sanity. It is precisely as a result of detente that Europe has become an area of stability." This statement by chairman of the group of Free Democrats in the West German Bundestag W. Mischnik reflects the stand of many sober-minded West European politicians who are concerned over the extremely dangerous course of Washington which under the false pretext of 'events in Afghanistan" would like to push its Atlantic partners to a confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to draw them in its adventuristic actions far beyond the limits of the Old World.

Detente is not an empty word for Europeans. This means to them the principles of peaceful relations among states recorded in the Final Act in Helsinki, specifically the principles of non-use of force and inviolability of frontiers. It means to them hundreds of treaties on mutually advantageous economic cooperation concluded by West European states and their firms with socialist countries, fruitful exchange in various spheres of science and technology, in the sphere of culture. Detente brought real benefits to the Europeans, the WALL STREET JOURNAL admits. It is quite natural that they do not want to be deprived of these benefits, to sacrifice them to the cold war.

People in West Germany still remember well how an embargo on deliveries of large-diameter pipes to the Soviet Union was imposed by the Adenauer government under NATO's pressure. The Soviet Union did not suffer from this, while considerable damage was caused to the interests of the West German economy. It is well realised in the FRG what advantages both countries get from a large-scale agreement on the exchange of West German pipes for Soviet natural gas that is needed so badly by Western Germany. Dozens of such examples of mutually advantageous cooperation of West European countries with their neighbours in the East can be cited.

Leaders of these countries who are aware of their responsibility, certainly, cannot allow this trend to be reversed. Therefore, it is easy to understand the negative stand concerning the United States' proposal of economic "sanctions" against the Soviet Union that representatives of France, FRG, Italy, and other countries assumed at the sessions of the Common Market and NATO in Brussels.

And another important thing. A serious concern was caused in Western Europe by the U.S. plans of the economic and naval blockade of Iran. U.S. Undersecretary of State Christopher who made a few days ago a tour of Western Europe tried to involve the United States' North Atlantic partners in these dangerous ventures of Washington. But by all indications he did not achieve much. Western Europeans, naturally, do not overlook their interests. The stoppage of deliveries of Iranian oil will hit them much harder than the United States, writes the West German NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG. But the main thing is that they have no wish to jeopardize universal peace for the sake of Washington's geopolitical aims.

Quite an understandable and reasonable stand.

UK IMITATES U.S. IN MIDEAST MILITARY BUILDUP

LD172047 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The Middle East tour of British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has been the subject of a great deal of comment. The tour took him to Turkey, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and India. Whatever the nature of the comment aroused by the visit, one thing is clear: Namely, that London has decided to return to the policy of military presence in the countries of the Arabian Gulf region. The best proof of this can be seen in the reports published following Lord Carrington's visit to Oman. It must be said, however, that the Sultanate of Oman has never actually been out of Whitehall's sight. Until this very day the 20,000-strong army of Sultan Qabus is still being commanded by 600 British officers and advisers. But the open move of President Carter's administration to the policy of force seems to have revived Britain's imperialist ambitions. Commentators have repeatedly spoken of the strong tendency which present British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has toward imitating the United States in everything. Every initiative taken by Washington to create tension in the international situation and expand U.S. military presence in any area of the world, including the Near and Middle East, is now immediately welcomed in London.

The British Conservative Government finds it difficult to abandon the hopes and ambitions of those ages and eras when the British roamed their farms with their topi hats and walking sticks and moved about in their oilfields and all places that brought them money. But there is no doubt that those times have gone for ever. However, London's desire to play a greater role in U.S. imperialist policy in the Middle East and to expand its military presence, as clearly seen from Lord Carrington's tour, cannot but call for caution and vigilance.

Task Force for 'Gulf, Adriatic'

LD181016 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] London, January 18, TASS--A British task force of six ships of the British Navy is at present heading for the Mediterranean for possible actions in the Persian Gulf, the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH reported today. Five of them are to arrive today in the Strait of Gibraltar. Later they will be joined by the big landing ship Intrepid capable of carrying 700 marines as well as tanks and heavy weapons. The task force also includes three frigates Amazon, Avenger and Cleopatra, one auxilliary ship and a tanker ship. According to the newspaper, the British task force will join the Sixth U.S. Fleet in the eastern Mediterranean and may be quickly brought into action both in the Persian Gulf and in the Adriatic.

KEEPING U.S. BASES THREATENS TURKISH NATIONAL INTERESTS

LD122258 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 12 Jan 80 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] The U.S.-Turkish defense cooperation talks have been concluded in Ankara. The new agreements initialled yesterday are due to be submitted to the approval of the appropriate authorities on both sides. The existing arrangement which the new agreement will replace has been extended for 45 days.

The U.S.-Turkish talks in question have been in progress for quite some time. To bring them to an early conclusion the United States has been putting pressure on Turkey, particularly over the issue of the military bases. This is the issue that is of the greatest interest for the United States among all other questions in defense cooperation matters.

The Pentagon has been showing great interest in the bases in Turkey following the closing down of the U.S. military bases in Iran as a consequence of the popular revolution in that country. For one thing, the U.S. administration has been impatiently seeking new sites for the electronic equipment that was at the bases in Iran. Then again, the American imperialists are hoping to use their bases in Turkey to look after their interests in the pursuit of new plans of aggression in the Near and Middle East.

As you are aware, the region in question is the scene of serious developments. Iran is boiling like a cauldron. The people of Iran are demanding a cessation of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of their country and the extradition of the shah and the return of the wealth plundered by him. The Afghan people have risen in defense of the gains of the April revolution against the evil intentions of the United States and its Chinese cohorts. Actions both in defense of their own economic interests and against Washington's political and military pressure against the countries in the region are becoming more frequent in the oil-producing Arab countries. Important changes are being made also in Turkey which American militarists have become accustomed to regarding as an area of operations in NATO's southeastern flank. The country's democratic forces and those who, irrespective of their views, support the maintenance of detente and friendship with all countries are decisively opposing Turkey's continued membership in NATO and the presence of U.S. military bases in Ataturk's country. The bitter experience of American-Turkish relations over the past 30 years has convinced many Turks that the U.S. and NATO bases in Turkey bring the country's security into danger and exert a negative influence on the development of Turkey's relations with other countries. The idea--and even the probability--that the United States may make use of its military bases in Turkey in its preparations endangering the peoples of the Middle and Near East quite naturally leads to concern among the democratic forces in Turkey. Is there, in fact, the slightest guarantee that there cannot once again be a situation such as the one in 1958 when the United States utilized the Incirlik base to intervene in Lebanon? In fact, it is reported from Washington that the new U.S.-Turkish agreement does envisage the possibility of the use of this base by the United States in the future as well. The following exact words are used in a REUTERS report from Ankara: The United States would want to make use of the bases in Turkey in the event of a crisis in the Middle East and central Asia.

Turkish public opinion is aware that the U.S. military bases in Turkey have the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as targets. The positive development of its relations with these countries over the years has benefitted Turkey not a little. The maintenance of overlordship by Americans at the bases in Turkey may harm the majority of these relations. Furthermore, as reported by REUTERS, the United States is granted the right to make use--within the NATO framework--of all the 26 bases in Turkey and of the Turkish Army by the new American-Turkish agreement.

Another point that gives food for thought to the progressive forces in Turkey is this: The U.S. and NATO military bases in Turkey may be used against Turkey itself in situations which in Washington's opinion may endanger U.S. interests in Turkey. This was stated in the Grand National Assembly by Senator Gursoytrak some time ago. It is, therefore, most natural for the new U.S.-Turkish defense agreement to cause concern to Turkish public opinion. Turkey's democratic forces say no to those who want to rent the territory and airspace of the country to the United States.

TURKEY SHOULD AVOID INVOLVEMENT IN U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE PLANS'

LD172251 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Excerpts] In answering a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, Leonid Brezhnev said the following on the subject of the situation in Europe: The basic interests of European peoples are closely linked with detente. The Europeans have tasted the positive results of detente in their own experience.

These words apply, naturally, to Turkey as well. Everytime I have visited Turkey the Turkish citizens I have met and talked with have expressed their joy at the improvement of Turkish-Soviet relations and the development of economic and cultural relations with their northern neighbors and in general, thanks be to God [Allah sukur], at the growing strength of peace. It can thus be said with perfect justification that the Turkish people have direct and first-hand experience of the positive results of detente.

For some time now the ruling circles of America and other NATO countries have been implementing a policy hostile to detente--a policy of speeding up the arms race. They would like to make use of the events in Afghanistan--including the request of the Afghan Government for aid from the Soviet Union on the basis of the Soviet-Afghan agreement on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation in order to repulse the intrigues of the imperialists and counterrevolutionaries--to involve the world in cold war.

Dear listeners, as you are aware, many Turkish papers have published Leonid Brezhnev's answers to PRAVDA, stressing the words to the effect that following the elimination of the reasons that compelled the Afghan Government to ask the Soviet Union to send troops the Soviet units will move out of Afghanistan completely.

Despite this, America continues to intensify tension in the world by escalating its war preparations in Europe and in the Near and Middle East. By insolent pressuring of its allies, Washington is trying to involve them in its own acts of subverting peace and the security of the peoples. Turkey, too, is being subjected to pressure. America would like to involve the Turkish Republic also in its dangerous plans for subverting peace. With this in mind, America is doing all in its power to involve Turkey in its (?complex) plans for the Near and Middle East and to drive a wedge between Turkey and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

It is no coincidence that in commenting on the new Turkish-American military agreement expected to be signed soon, the American press dwells in detail on the bases on Turkish territory used for electronic spying against the Soviet Union, the bases important from a spying viewpoint, and so forth. Thus imperialist propaganda accuses the Soviet Union with aggression on the one hand and, on the other hand, makes no secret of the fact that America is drawing up aggressive plans against our country and is trying to involve Turkey in these plans. This being the case, who else but Washington is threatening peace and the security of the peoples?

Quite naturally, all this is causing concern to Turkish public opinion. Turkish social circles know that American Presidents come and go, but Turkey's proximity with socialist countries remains--and a good neighbor is better than a close relation, as the saying goes.

IRANIAN OFFICIALS CITED ON U.S. MOVES AGAINST IRAN

LD171748 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

["Policy of Blackmail and Arms-Twisting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, January 17, TASS--A White House spokesman said that the United States intends to seek the introduction of a trade embargo against Iran.

Philip Habib, special envoy of the White House, now staying in Japan, demanded during talks with M. Ito, general secretary of the Japanese Cabinet of Ministers, that the Japanese Government stop its goods deliveries to Iran and refuse to grant it loans and credits.

As is pointed out by KYODO Tsushin, M. Ito, underlining the cautious position of his government at his meeting with Washington's emissary, said that Japan maintains close economic ties with Iran and is taking part in building a big petrochemical complex and other industrial projects in that country. Thus he gave to understand that Japan cannot unconditionally join in Washington's anti-Iranian actions. This position was reaffirmed by Prime Minister M. Ohira, now staying in Australia, who said during his Canberra talks with Australian Prime Minister M. Fraser that Japan will hardly be able to back fully the United States in the American-Iranian conflict.

Iranian Minister of Petroleum, M. Mo'infar told the Japanese ambassador in Tehran that if Japan takes sanctions together with the United States Iran may discontinue its oil exports to Japan.

It is reported in Tehran, the New York TIMES stresses, that similar warnings were also addressed to West European countries. Faced with the threat of discontinuation of oil supplies from Iran, Japan stated that it was against joining the United States in introduction of tough economic sanctions against Iran.

An official spokesman of the U.S. State Department, speaking in Washington, openly threatened Iran by saying that the United States intends to intensify its punishment of Iran.

Evidently with an eye to the prepared operation against Iran, the United States began major naval exercises code-named Readex 2-80. News agencies report that the aim of these maneuvers is to exercise in offensive operations. The exercises, which are taking place in the Pacific, involve over a dozen American ships, including the aircraft carrier Constellation as well as destroyers, frigates and submarines. As is known, other American naval exercises, Readex 1-80, are being held in the west Atlantic.

The NEWSWEEK writes of what is concealed behind such arms-brandishing on the part of the United States. Speculating on the character of repressive measures against Iran, the NEWSWEEK says that they might include the jamming of transmissions by the Iranian radio and television, destruction of a dam, a power station which supplies most of the power for Tehran, putting out of operation of the oil refining complex in Abadan, bombing of tunnels, bridges and the gas pipeline.

Tehran, January 17, TASS--"We consider American imperialism the main enemy of all deprived and oppressed peoples. In the course of 25 years, the United States had been rudely interfering in the internal affairs of Iran while the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was in effect a nest of spies," M. Mokri, the ambassador of Iran to the USSR and one of the Iranian presidential candidates, said at a press conference here.

American imperialism and reaction, he said, now continue plotting against the Iranian revolution. The United States granted an asylum to the criminal shah and his extradition to Iran is the only way to solve the problem of American hostages. We want to live in peace and friendship with all peoples, including the American people, with all countries which respect our sovereignty, But we cannot agree with the continuation of the United States colonialist and imperialist policy toward Iran, M. Mokri stressed.

Turning to the United States' economic and military threats against Iran, M. Mokri said that the Unied States and its allies will be first to be hit by them. We are not afraid of an economic blockade. We shall mobilize the entire Iranian people, 35 million strong, for the defence of the homeland and shall resolutely defend ourselves, the ambassador said.

Vienna, January 17, TASS--Speaking on the Austrian television U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said he was against any sanctions against Iran.

K. Waldheim also said that while he was in Iran an attempt on his life and on the life of the Iranian foreign minister was being prepared. The masterminds of this attempt, he said, should be sought in those circles which turn down a peaceful solution of the Iranian-American conflict.

COMMENTARY ON ANNIVERSARY OF SHAH'S DEPARTURE FROM IRAN

LD172224 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes:

A year has passed since the shah of Iran fled the country, the Pahlavi Dynasty, the last one in the history of the Iranian monarchy was removed from the political scene.

The people of Iran will never forget grave crimes that the shah and his retinue were committing over a quarter of the century of hold the [words indistinct] the despotic regime in the country, the shah was brutally doing away with the opposition forces. His main instrument was the secret political police SAVAK formed with the immediate participation of the United States CIA and Israeli service Mossad. SAVAK that was numbering over 30 thousand members of staff and no less than three million hired agents spread its tentacles, like a giant octopus, practically to every sphere of Iran's life.

American instructors that were invited to Iran were training members of the SAVAK in cruel methods of torture and violence. According to the press, 360 thousand political prisoners, the best sons of the Iranian people, were executed or tortured to death in the grim dens of the secret police.

The main national property of the Iranian people, its oil, was shamelessly plundered during the shah's regime. Profits from its export were not used for the needs of the people. They lined the pockets of parasitical elements, the shah retinue, and also went to pruchase costly American armaments. With Washington's and London's participation, Iran joined the aggressive CENTO [word indistict], concluded military agreements with the United States. U.S. military bases were set up in the territory of Iran.

It is well-known that the deposed shah was cooperating closely with the reactionary racist regimes of Israel and the Republic of South Africa whom he was supplying with Iranian oil and with the sultan of Oman whom the shah's troops helped suppress the national liberation movement.

An end has been put to all this. But the Iranian people has not forgotten that the deposed ruler fled the country far from being empty-handed. He and his flunkeys took abroad huge funds running into tens of billions of dollars. Therefore, it is easy to understand that just demands of the Iran [words indistinct] extradition of the deposed shah who must face trial and for the return to the people of the riches amounting to many billions of dollars that he had plundered. These demands receive a broad support of the world public. At the same time, they cause fierce resistance in the West, above all in the United States, which is stirring up the U.S.-Iranian crisis and is resorting to outright threats to use military strength against Iran, to stifle the Iranian people by an economic blockade.

In reality, as Ayatollah Khomeyni stressed many times, the crisis broke out because of the United States refusal to extradite the deposed shah to Iran. He said Washington fears that the trial of the shah will become a comdemnation of the United States' imperialist policy.

No matter to what new forms of blackmail and provocations Washington resorts, one thing is clear. The Iranian revolution has liquidated forever the hated regime of the despotic ruler, destroyed the criminal ties of that regime with its transoceanic masters.

Praise for 'Patriotism'

NC171540 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC

[Second and last installment of talk by Rostam Hasanzadeh on the anniversary of the shah's departure from Iran]

[Excerpts] The patriotism and self-sacrificing nature of the Iranian people, who have united their ranks and who--in their struggle for the nation's freedom and independence--showed genuine boldness and heroism and aborted the sly plots of domestic reaction and imperalism to establish a bombastic government, are truly worthy of praise.

Almost 1 month after the shah fled Iran, the monarchical regime was overthrown and an Islamic republic of Iran was established. At this point it should be mentioned that the position of the world's progressive and peace-loving forces, which duly announced their support for the just struggle of the Iranian people, played a noteworthy role in securing the victory of Iran's revolution.

Even though it is still less than a year since Iran's February revolution, Iran has been able to gain many important achievements because it has fulfilled the revolution's main objective--the annihilation of imperialist domination.

Iran persistently requests that the shah be turned over to the Iranian officials for frial and that the pillaged wealth be returned to it. We know that Washington has spitefully ignored these requests. This firm determination of the Iranian people cannot be broken by military threats, plots and blockades.

As far as the Soviet Union's position on this matter is concerned, it should be said that it will not tolerate any foreign intervention in Iran's affairs and that all the Soviet people foster the best of feelings toward the people of Iran who overthrew the American-backed regime of the shah and who are trying to march toward independence and free progress.

EGYPT VIEWED AS U.S. 'BRIDGEHEAD' AGAINST ARAB WORLD

LD170052 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "The Smell of Oil Attracts the Colonialists"]

[Text] The Afghan Kabul NEW TIMES wrote a few days ago that recent events in Afghanistan which are totally in line with the interests and aspirations of the Afghan people are being exploited by the United States as an excuse for trying to widen its military presence in the region and the world.

This is being confirmed by many facts, such as the gathering of the U.S. Navy in the Arab Gulf, the modernization of American military bases in countries neighboring Arab countries, especially oil producers, the search for new bases in them and the speeding up of preparations for the quick reaction corps for desert warfare and many others. However, it is wrong to believe that the preparation for military operations against the Arab oil-producing countries and subversive activities in regions considered strategically important by Washington had started only recently. Let us return to the facts. In March 1979, Schlesinger, the U.S. energy secretary, said that the vital U.S. interests in the gulf should be protected, even with force. A month later Defense Secretary Brown repeated the same thing, using strong words. The dispatch of destroyers to regions near the gulf and the dispatch of two American air force squadrons to Saudi Arabia were like test measures for implementing the policy of force toward gulf countries.

The American administration, however, knew that the implementation of this policy required a consolidation of existing bridgeheads and the creation of new ones. Therefore, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's assistant for national security affairs--no other--issued instructions to the CIA to carry out operations in a number of Islamic countries, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and others. The aim of these was to find out whether those countries could be used as linchpins for the new American policy, that is, the policy of force.

Within the context of this operation the CIA would help the pro-American regime in Pakistan and make this country a main base for subsersive activity against revolutionary Afghanistan. In Pakistan, tens of thousands of saboteurs are being gathered, trained, and armed, drawn from among the Afghan reaction which was deprived by the revolution of its feudal privileges. In the opinion of Washington, the achievement of those plans as regards Afghanistan and the making of this country a strategic support point for U.S. policy would enable it not only to reach the southern borders of the USSR but also to hold the truncheon over the head of the Iranian revolution. In Afghanistan it would be possible to prepare the Iranian counterrevolution.

As is known, those American plans did not materialize, but the case is full of lessons, because a similar thing is happening in the Arab world itself, where Egypt is granted the role of Pakistan as a bridgehead for subversive activity and military operations against Arab countries.

In Egypt there is part of the U.S. spying apparatus which was in Iran during the shah's rule. Foreign sources say that more than 250 American intelligence experts are working in the Luxor region and two flying radar planes regularly watch over Arab oil-producing countries. The Egyptian administration does not allow a chance to pass without announcing that it is ready to place its bases, roads, airspace and ports at the disposal of U.S. imperialism should it decide on action against a certain country in the Gulf or elsewhere. Arab public opinion regards Washington's intention of using Egypt as a serious danger to its national sovereignty. Lebanon's AL-HURRIYAH wrote a few days ago that the American plans constitute a danger to all Arabs.

Leonid Brezhnev replied to the campaign of lies waged by President Carter and his administration against the USSR, saying: We have no designs on others' lands and we do not strive to control others' resources. The colonialists are the ones attracted by the smell of oil and Washington's present actions are clear proof of the correctness of the statement by the Soviet president.

ARAB STEADFASTNESS FRONT CONFERENCE STATEMENT REPORTED

LD171654 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 17, TASS--A Conference of Foreign Ministers of Member-Countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation has ended here. Its participants, representatives of Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria and PLO, discussed the international situation, the developments in the Arab world and in Islamic countries. Special attention was paid to the actions of the participants in the Camp David encroaching on the rights of the Palestinian Arab people and weaving plots against security and future of Arab and Islamic peoples.

The final statement adopted by the conference stresses that the forces of imperialism, headed by the United States, are aggravating tensions in international relations, are undermining the policy of detente, reviving the cold war, creating aggressive military blocs and bases to impose its will on developing countries and national liberation movements. The conference discussed the attempts of these forces to take advantage of the latest events in Iran and Afghanistan in order to cover up the aggressive imperialist designs they have been harbouring for long.

Using dangerous manoeuvres, the United States is trying to undermine unity of the nonaligned movement, to distract it from the principles and aims confirmed by conferences of non-alined countries, particularly by the sixth nonaligned summit conference in Havana, the statement says.

The document stresses that the participants in the Camp David deal, specifically the Egyptian regime that submitted to the United States' influence are knocking together an aggressive military bloc. All this is a prelude to the spread of the U.S. domination to the entire region, to the creation of many bases in the Indian Ocean, in the Red Sea area, in the east and west of the Arab world. The conference pointed out that military manoeuvres conducted by the Egyptian regime jointly with Israel and the USA are directed against Arab peoples.

The stand of the Egyptian Government with regard to the events in Iran and Afghanistan, the participants in the conference stressed, has become a new confirmation of the essence of this regime that broke away from Arab peoples, that betrayed their aims and took the road of cooperation with Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

The conference has arrived at the conclusion that artificial hullabaloo unleashed by world imperialism led by the United States with the complicity of Israel and the Egyptian regime concerning the events in Iran and Afghanistan has the aim of pushing Arab and Islamic peoples off the road of the struggle against the main threat, Zionist occupation, of undermining Arab and Moslem solidarity, of taking the Camp David accords out of an impasse, of sowing enmity between Arab peoples and their friends, above all the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Seeking to achieve these aims, the United States tries to pass itself as a "defender" of Islam and Moslems, while continuing its plotting against the Iranian revolution, is supplying Israel with the latest armaments, thus encouraging it to aggression, expansion, to the continuation of occupation and annexation of Arab and Palestinian lands, above all Jerusalem, to desecretion of Moslem holy places.

The participants in the Camp David deal thus try to switch the attention of Arabs and Moslems to alleged dangers, distracting them from the real danger, the aggression of the enemy, Zionism, and its ally--U.S. imperialism. But Arab and Moslem peoples know who is their friend and who is their enemy. They got convinced through their own experience that the forces of imperialism and Zionism that drove the Palestinian people from its land, that are flouting its inalienable national rights come out against the aspirations of peoples, their striving for liberation, progress and just peace.

The participants in the forum called for the development and consolidation of the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis conferences of the heads of state and government of Arab countries toward effective opposition to U.S. imperialism and Zionist expansionism. The conference declared its resolve to consolidate the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in the interests of Arab peoples. It warned against any attempts of creating foreign military bases in the territory of Arab countries since this would deprive the Arab region of national independence and membership in the nonaligned movement.

Arab peoples will not allow the implementation of the plot whose aim is the worsening of relations of friendship and cooperation of Arabs with the socialist community led by the Soviet Union, the statement says. The conference stressed that on January 26, the day for which "normalisation" of relations between Egypt and Israel is planned, the Arab masses and all Arab patriotic forces must express anger and indignation over the new traitorous step of the Egyptian regime.

PLO Statement

LD171624 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 17,TASS--The most important result of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Member-Countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation that ended in the Syrian capital was the condemnation of the United States manoeuvres aimed at using the events in Afghanistan as a pretext for creating new military bases in the Middle East. This was said here by Chief of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization Faruq Quaddumi. The Palestinian leader said that by its actions the United States is trying to distract the attention from the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal that contradicts the interests of Arab peoples.

ERITREA RAPIDLY RECOVERS FROM EFFECTS OF CIVIL WAR

LD171212 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Pichugin reports: "The cohesion of the broad popular masses of Ethiopia's Province of Eritrea is strengthening. Their political awareness and devotion to the cause of the people's democratic revolution made it possible to rehabilitate, in the main, in a brief period of time the national economy, wrecked by hostilities," journalists have been told here by Fikre Wolde Tinsai, chief administrator of the Province of Eritrea.

Industrial enterprises, schools, hospitals, different institutions are now functioning uninterruptedly in the province, he said. Agricultural production cooperatives and state farms are being established in the countryside.

Functioning in Eritrea, along with 22 big factories and plants putting out consumer goods, are more than 600 small industrial enterprises. The number of trade union members reached 18,000. 72,000 rural resident have formed 250 peasant associations.

Personnel of the revolutionary army and people's militia are working shoulder to shoulder with working people, building roads, schools, hospitals, dwelling houses.

In the recent time the state gave material aid to 77,000 citizens, who suffered from hostilities. New houses are being built for them, and large consignments of food, clothing, medicines, are being distributed among the needy people. An ad hoc employment commission has provided jobs at industrial enterprises to more than 2,000 former unemployed.

More than 103,000 residents visited the literacy courses in Eritrea in the past year, within the framework of the national campaign to eliminate illiteracy.

All these changes, a broad participation of the working people in building a new life, stressed the administrator of the province, patently testify to the support by the overwhelming majority of the population for the program of fundamental socio-economic transformations, being carried out by the revolutionary government.

The decree of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia on setting up in the country a commission for forming a party of the working people of Ethiopia, which was published late last year, has evoked broad response among workers, peasants, intellectuals and servicemen. This historical decision, said the administrator of the province, will undoubtedly exert a favourable impact on further consolidation of the revolutionary process in the country.

AUCCTU DELEGATION MEETS WITH NIGERIAN LABOR LEADERS

LD160032 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Lagos, January 15, TASS--The Soviet trade union delegation led by AUCCTU Secretary P.T. Pimenov staying here on an official visit at the invitation of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) met with the leaders of the NLC. They discussed issues pertaining to a broadening of bilateral contacts and cooperation with various international trade union organisations.

The sides pointed out their common stand on most important international issues and questions pertaining to the development of the present-day trade union movement.

K.V. LEBEDEV ADDRESSES 18 DEC 16TH ESTONIAN CP PLENUM

LD171033 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 19 Dec 79 pp 1-3 LD

[ETA account of "Report by Comrade K.V. LEBEDEV, second secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, on the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;" delivered at 18 December 16th Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The 4th year of the 5-year plan is ending--a year of intensive labor by all Soviet people, a year of consistent implementation of the economic and cultural building program.

The country is entering the final stage in fulfilling the tasks set by the 25th party congress. Next year the entire Soviet people and all progressive mankind will celebrate the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

In 1980 our republic's working people will greet the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Estonian CP.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, at which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke, provided Soviet people with a bright example of the Leninist approach to assessing matters. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech occupied the central place in the plenum's work. He gave a profound and comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the development of our country's economy in the past years of the 5-year plan and the topical problems that need solving in 1980 and subsequent years and clearly defined the main directions in our work.

The plenum totally approved the theses and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and made them the basis for the activity of all party, state and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The November plenum resolutions oblige every communist and every enterprise, kolkhoz, ministry and department to show the utmost principle and exactingness in approaching the assessment of their contribution to implementing the tasks set by the party.

In the light of these decisions our plenum today is called upon not only to evaluate work in 1979 and to discuss the draft Estonian SSR state economic and social development plan and state budget for 1980, but also to outline effective ways of insuring the plans for the last year of the 5-year plan overall in terms of all the main indicators [sentence as published].

Our plenum is discussing questions of great economic and political importance. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "next year is not only the concluding year of the present 5-year plan but also the foundation on which the next 5-year plan will be built. It is the year of active preparation for the 26th party congress." It is from precisely that standpoint that we must evaluate today the work done in the last 4 years and outline the primary tasks for the future.

It can be noted with satisfaction, K. Lebedev said, that since the beginning of the 5-year plan we have made headway in developing the republic's national economy and further raising the people's material and cultural living standards.

In these 4 years the republic will have obtained R2.6 billion more national income and R4.3 billion more industrial output than in the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Gross agricultural output will have increased more than R500 million.

The scope of our creative activity is shown by the increased scale of construction. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan, capital investment in the national economy will total more than R2.7 billion. This will have made it possible to substantially increase fixed production capital. Almost 33 percent of this capital will have been renewed by the end of 1979, including about 26 percent in industry and something like 44 percent in agriculture.

In all, 70 major new industrial enterprises and shops have been commissioned in the republic in the last 4 years. They include shops at the compound mineral fertilizer plan in the city of Kokhtla-Yarve, which are very important for the agriculture of not only our republic but also the entire northwest zone of the USSR. The Paide whole milk substitute plant, the experimental production base for nonwoven materials in Vyandra, a new block at the Sangar sewn goods factory, premises for 83,000 cattle and 174,000 pigs, and much else.

Machine building and the chemical shale, timber and wood processing, food, mixed fodder and local industries are developing at increasing preferential rates. Targets are being successfully fulfilled in electricity generation and the shale and light industries. Thus about 31 million tons of shale--2.4 million tons more than in 1975--will be extracted this year. Electricity generation will show an increase of 15.5 percent and will total 19.3 billion kilowatt-hours. Production of cultural and consumer goods and domestic appliances has increased.

It has been possible this year to overfulfill the annual targets for the sale of the state of grain, potatoes and vegetables. The potato yield was 163 quintals and the grain yield almost 25 quintals per hectare. The pace of production and purchases of livestock products is increasing. The average selling weight of cattle was 432 kg in the first 11 months of the year, and that of pigs was 106 kg. This will make it possible at the end of the year to approach last year's level of livestock, poultry and milk production and procurements.

The average annual agricultural output over the past 4 years will be 12.4 percent more than the corresponding indicator for the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the national economy's successes have made it possible to implement in a planned fashion the party's course of resolving the most important social issues and raising the people's living standards. For instance, real per capita income in our republic will have increased 15.7 percent over the 4 years. In 1979 the average monthly wage of workers and employees will be R180, and of kolkhoz members R196.

Consumer goods sales have increased. Retail trade turnover in state cooperative trade will show an increase of almost 25 percent, and the volume of consumer services an increase of more than 25 percent. Per capita social consumption funds will show a rise of 20 percent and total R537. More funds than planned have been channeled into housing construction. Some 3 million square meters of housing--that is the result of the past 4 years. More than 240,000 people have improved their housing conditions--almost 1 in 6 of the republic's inhabitants. A number of schools, kindergartens and hospitals have been built.

We see these successes as a good basis for resolving the national economic tasks of 1980, K. Lebedev noted. [paragraph continues]

It is planned to implement measures to reequip production technically and strengthen the maerial and technical base of many sectors of the national economy, further develop ther services sphere and raise the people's material and cultural living standards. The draft plan assigns an important place to measures aimed at further increasing labor productivity and work quality, making better use of production capacities and worktime, strengthening the policy of thrift and observing state plan discipline. It is also planned to implement measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Increasing Efficiency and Work Quality."

The Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau has considered the republic's draft plan and budget for 1980. At the same time it follows from the materials submitted that for a number of items the 1980 targets are below the 5-year plan. For instance, it is planned to produce too little phosphorus fertilizer, synthetic resins, electric motors, instruments and means of automation excavators and spare parts for them, pulp and paper, fiberboard, cement, woolen fabrics and certain other types of output. The shortfalls that have been tolerated in these sectors of industry are now making themselves felt.

A slight lag in terms of the main indicators of economic development has emerged in the republic in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan.

Unfortunately, people in our republic still go on about the unrealistic nature of the plans, saying that they are too intensive, and put a lot down to supply and transport difficulties. Of course, the objective difficulties that do occur and which our economy came up against in 1978 and 1979--probably the most difficult years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan--must not be left out of the reckoning. But if we are talking about the main reason for the bottlenecks and shortcomings in the economy, it is that by no means everywhere have ministires, departments and associations succeeded in overcoming inertia and resolutely carrying through the reorientation of all work toward quality, labor productivity growth and better end results.

The 1980 draft plan has been drawn up so that, overall, the 5-year plan for the volume of industrial output will be fulfilled with an increase of 22.4 percent. That is within the limits of the 5-year plan targets, which envisaged a growth rate in industrial production of 22-26 percent for the Estonian SSR.

Practice shows that a considerable volume of above-plan output is produced in our republic each year. Thus in 1976 R97 million of output was sold over and above the plan, in 1977 R69 million, in 1978 R60 million, and in the first 11 months of this year R40 million. To be sure of fulfilling the 5-year plan targets we also need to insure at least R47-50 million of above-plan output next year. And this means that every enterprise in the republic must overfulfill the plan for producing the output the national economy needs.

There are great reserves in our republic industry. Above all, by sharply reducing the number of enterprises failing to fulfill the plans. [sentence as published] In January-November of this year 28 enterprises in the republic--1 in 9--failed to cope with output sales and labor productivity targets. They failed to supply R14 millions' worth of output. There are various explanations of this failure to fulfill the plan for each of the enterprises. But that does not relieve the economic leaders of their duty to find ways and means of overcoming difficulties and mobilizing internal reserves.

This year Kokhtla-Yarve's Slantsekhim Association has not worked smoothly, there have been frequent failures to fulfill the monthly plans and there is also a danger that the annual target may not be met. This is not to the credit of the well-known collective, its production commanders and such an experienced leader as Comrade N.D. Serebryannikov.

Unfortunately, there has been an increase in the frequency of instances of such vitally important questions as the timely repair of equipment to good standards, its modernization and the replacement of old equipment being overlooked among everyday routine business. It is for precisely these reasons that there has been a big lag in cement production at the Punane Kunda plant. And it is largely for the same reasons that the Maardu chemical plant is failing to insure the planned production and delivery to agriculture of mineral fertilizers. The leaders of those enterprises--Comrades Ya. S. Ulanen and P. Yu. Piller--are relatively experienced people who must not only explain the reasons for what has happened but also remedy the lags at the enterprises as quickly as possible.

Things are still going badly at the Volta plant, and the enterprise owes its clients many electric motors, Comrade O. G. Bembik, the young director there, must rectify matters, and the Estonian CP Central Committee Industry and Transport Department, Tallinn Gorkom and Kalininskiy Raykom must give the plant collective and its leader the necessary help. For the plant's work has been repeatedly studied and the reasons for the difficulties would seem to be clear, but, as we can see, what is lacking are exhaustive measures and organizational work to overcome the lag. We can and must organize things in industry so there are no enterprises failing to fulfill the plan. For in our republic there was a long period of the current 5-year plan when every enterprise insured the fulfillment of the set plans.

Mentioning in his speech the tasks in developing the economy, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev cited the need to improve transport's work as one of the primary problems. This problem is acute, especially in railroad transportation. The work of the Estonian Railroad Department is no exception. The volume of freight shipments by the department has decreased this year, while the demand for transportation has grown. The reasons for this are not only the general shortage of freight cars and diesel locomotives on the railroad network and the lag in developing stations, but also a decrease in discipline in the department, inefficiency in the operations of traffic controllers, train marshalers and the leaders of stations and loading divisions, and poor work with clients. For instance, at Tallinn Station this year excessive freight car idle time [pereprostoi] showed a one-third increase over last year. The station deals poorly with questions of improving techniques for shunting and loading and unloading work. The available machinery often stands idle for technical reasons, and there are many violations of discipline among loaders. We are entitled to call Comrades Ya. F. Leshkin, A. M. Golubev and I. P. Kapponen, the leaders of the Tallinn terminal, to account in view of the way they are tolerating such an abnormal situation within their jurisdiction. It is obvious that the party organizations of these economic units fail to consider these topical questions with the utmost acuteness and responsibility. The primary party organization secretaries and Comrades G. I. Zalikeshin, secretary of the terminal party committee, must draw the appropriate conclusions from this.

The situation at the Tallinn railroad terminal also reflects poorly on Comrades S. D. Gladyshev and R. R. Toding, the leaders of the department, and also Kalininskiy Party Raykom.

Given the situation prevailing with regard to freight cars, a radical change is required in economic leaders' attitude to their utilization. Freight cars loading and unloading delays mean idle time for enterprises and power stations and a failure to carry out subcontracted shipments, result in delays in supplying trade with goods and affect people's mood.

For instance, is it possible to tolerate the fact that freight cars idle time at Estonbumprom Association Enterprises is almost 35 percent above the normative this year? Surely Comrade Ye. A. Malyshev, the director general, and the association's other leaders can understand the simple truth that Estonbumprom is today failing to fulfill its plans because of the shortfall in timber supplies resulting from the shortage of those same freight cars at the timber procurement supply organizations?

Or take another example: After insistent requests, the Estonian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry was specially leased 79 freight cars for the specific purpose of transporting rubble, sand and other bulk freight. However, these cars are being used extremely unsatisfactorily, since the main recipients of the freight--the Tartu housebuilding combine, the Kokhtla-Yarve ferroconcrete goods plant, the Akhtmeskiy construction materials combine and certain others--did not make preparations in good time to receive the trains and are not taking effective measures now; as a result, freight car turnover takes longer than the norm.

At Tallinn commercial port freight cars spend an average of 9 hours in loading operations instead of 5 hours, as the norms stipulate. As a result of the excessive freight car idle time at the port, national freight car losses total 5,000 per year, in other words, the annual freight car requirement of such enterprises as Talleks, Volta, and Tarbeklaas taken together. The leaders of the port, the shipping line, the railroad department and Tallinn Station must radically change their attitude to freight car utilization at the port and take practical measures to rectify the prevailing situation.

Given the great shortage of freight cars, excessive idle time is absolutely intolerable. We must eliminate the parasitical attitude to freight car utilization current among certain leaders--the attitude whereby all that many ministry, enterprise and economic unit leaders do is to demand freight cars from the railroad without reacting to instances of disgraceful attitude to rolling stock turnover within their own economic units.

We saw a good example of smooth work to unload and load freight cars in the last October holidays, when all this was done more rapidly than usual and the attention of economic units and party organs was focused on it. This attests that good results can be obtained, given skillful organization.

Full use is still not being made of the potential of motor vehicle transport either. Trucks' technical readiness and preparation for service, their average daily working time and the utilization of the trailer pool: The leaders and party organizations of all motor transport enterprises, irrespective of their departmental affiliations, must display an equally keen and exacting approach to all these questions as to the use of railroad rolling stock.

This is especially necessary since, under present conditions, motor vehicle transport must accept a considerably greater load in terms of supplying the national economy with transportation.

In this situation party committees must pay more attention to transport organizations and help them in their work.

In his plenum speech Comrade L. I. Brezhnev dwelt in detail on the questions of strengthening and developing the country's fuel and energy base.

The republic's shale-extracting industry and power industry make what contribution they can to this important work. As is well known, a large group of miners and power industry workers were awarded USSR orders and medals for the successes they achieved last winter. This year new capacities for extracting 900,000 tons of shale per year have been commissioned ahead of schedule at the Sirgala quarry. The construction of two pilot industrial installations for power-station [energotekhnologicheskiy] processing of oil shales is being completed at the Estonian GRES, and the question of further increasing the efficiency with which shale is used will be resolved on the basis of their experimental operation.

Our power stations are supplied with fuel for the winter period. Power industry workers are well aware of the tasks facing them--to insure stable work by power stations under high load and reliable and uninterrupted energy supplies to the republic's consumers, and to fulfill the set targets for extra current fed into the unified energy system.

The task set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee plenum of producing synthetic liquid fuel in the country has a direct bearing on our shale industry. The republic has experience of this kind: We can produce from shale heating oil, gasolines and creosote for railroad ties. The producer-gas process for shale processing has been assimilated quite well, and the power-station process will be assimilated. Research is going on into a new method of thermally processing shale--the so-called "fluidized bed" method. Thus our chemical shale workers could take part in developing the production of synthetic liquid fuel in the country. The Alantsekhim Association, the Keviyi plant and the republic's Shale Institute, Academy of Sciences and Gosplan should study our potential and prepare proposals on expanding the production of synthetic liquid fuel from shale, so that we too can make our contribution to this statewide work.

In examining the fuel problem, the attention of the republic's Gosplan, Ministry of Local Industry and Ministry of Forestry and Conservation of Natural Resources should be drawn to the need to satisfy more fully the population's needs for peat briquettes and firewood and improve the work of peat extracting enterprises. Last winter showed that high discipline and awareness are of decisive importance in successfully surmounting winter difficulties. Today's tasks are primarily to save electricity and heat. And saving them does not mean that it is necessary to switch off machine tools or industrial equipment and fail to produce the planned output on them. Saving means producing output using less electricity or heat per unit. In our republic many enterprises do not fulfill the plans for organizational and technical measures to save energy resources, and allow the electricity consumption limits to be exceeded. That is intolerable.

Heat and energy saving is a very important statewide task, K. Lebedev stressed. The efforts of every collective, every leader and every working person must be directed toward fuel and energy economy. Gorkoms party and raykoms, trade union, Komsomol and people's control organs must constantly keep an eye on questions relating to economy.

The Central Committee November Plenum devoted a great deal of attention to questions of capital construction. Every year one-fifth of the national income goes into the sphere and our economy's indicators, the rate of scientific and technical progress, production efficiency and the fulfillment of social programs depend on how these funds are utilized.

Construction organizations' work has improved somewhat in our republic. The measures adopted by the Estonian CP Central Committee and the Estonian Council of Ministers are bearing some fruit. The volume of capital investments has increased in the current year, as has the level of fulfillment of construction and installation work plans. Despite this year's difficulties there was still a real chance of insuring the commissioning of all the most important national economic plan projects. However, it is clear that not all construction projects will be completed on schedule. The commissioning of the electronic ion-exchanger shop at the Maardu chemical plant, which it was planned to put into operation last year, is in jeopardy. The responsibility for this lies above all with the plant leadership, which has failed to insure the prompt supply of equipment.

The book respository at the Tartu State University Scientific Library will not be commissioned at the planned capacity this year. The responsibility for this lies primarily with the republican Construction Ministry leadership and Comrade P. L. Palu personally, who was specially instructed to work on this project.

The commissioning of 20,000 square meters of housing and three kindergartens is also threatened. Construction organization leaders Comrades V. G. Ristmyae, Ye. A. Sadekov, P. A. Loginov and others have all this on their consciences.

The dissipation of capital investments and the diverting of manpower and material resources to secondary construction projects have not been eradicated in the republic. Consequently, normative construction deadlines are not being met. According to figures from the Estonian Republic Office of the All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments, in the current year, for example, although carryover projects were underprovided with capital investments to the tune of R14 million, some 78 newly started projects were incorporated in the construction plan in the relevant sectors. Planning violations of this kind continue even now, judging from scrutiny of the plan for 1980. Once again, for 57 carryover projects it was planned to allocate less than envisaged in the itemized lists. At the same time, clients are trying to incorporate many new projects in the plan. The approach of the comrades dealing with construction at the Tallin Gorispolkom is particularly shoddy.

It is appropriate to recall here Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's pronouncement at the November (1979) plenum to the effect that Gosplan is not properly countering the onslaught of narrow departmentalism and localistic tendencies, which lessen the force of the plan and hamper the balanced growth of the economy, and that Gosplan must show greater firmness in upholding the state interest. This conclusion applies wholly and entirely to the republic's Gosplan.

The republic's Gosplan and Gosstroy must also pay attention to the very important matter of prompt and high-quality provision of technical documents for construction projects. The situation in this area is extremely slow to improve here. Even by the beginning of November dozens of sites and projects incorporated in the draft plan had still not been supplies with documents. In all, the Estonian SSR Ministry of Construction lacked plans and estimates for 30 percent of the annual volume of work. Lack of discipline is shown by many clients, particularly the Tallin and Tartu gorispolkoms.

Often unnecessary planning work is carried out.

Late commissioning and incomplete utilization of facilities is often put down to planning errors, shortcomings in material and technical supply and so forth. These are real problems. But one cannot ignore the fact that in many cases this situation results from sluggishness and poor work standards by construction workers' and clients' specialized economic services. Instances where the actual cost of work turns out to be considerably greater than the estimate are not isolated. And nobody specifically takes responsibility for this. But where are our people's control and our planning and financial organs?

There are still cases of injudicious use of funds and low capital investment effectiveness. The construction of new and substantial expansion of existing enterprises is occasionally carried out in a slipshod manner, without adequate technical and economic substantiation or serious analysis of the possibilities for providing these enterprises with raw material, equipment and manpower. Allow me to quote the following example of the narrow departmental approach to capital construction questions.

In connection with the construction of the Olympic yachting center in Pirita it was necessary to transfer the racing boatyard to a new site. The client for the planning and estimates documents and, consequently, coauthor of all the technical and economic indicators contained in them is the enterprise leadership. Boatyard Director Comrade S.N. Kozlov proposed the planning of a new yard five times bigger than the old one in terms of production area, although output would only double. The plan envisages one-shift work and an extremely low capital-output ratio. Despite the right manpower situation in Tallinn, it was planned to almost double the work force.

The first phase of the enterprise was commissioned a year ago. What results have been achieved? To put it mildly, the results are very modest. There has been virtually no increase in output and, naturally, there is a shortage of people. Production work is basically manual because there is no equipment; no effort was made to obtain it in time.

So we have a situation where an enterprise has been constructed but is virtually unused. But the documents authorizing the construction of the yard on this scale bear the signatures of Comrade A. I. Logusov, deputy chairman of the Estonian Gosplan, and Comrade E. R. Paalmann, chairman of the republican Gosstroy, as well as that of Comrade Kozlov.

The volume of construction and installation work envisaged in the draft plan for 1980 for the main contact organizations is provided for in the main by existing capacities. The construction workers have a realistic plan. For the Ministry of Construction, for instance, it envisages an increase in workload of approximately 4 percent, and for the republican Estkolkhozstroy Association an increase of less than 3 percent. These growth rates can be fully insured through increased labor productivity in construction organizations.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev devoted a great deal of attention to problems relating to food supplies, particularly meat, for the population. He stressed that one of the most important tasks arising out of the party's policy of improving the working people's well-being is to insure continuous supply and abundant production of a wide range of high-quality foodstuffs.

Maintaining the level of supplies of basic foodstuffs in the republic depends entirely on the way agriculture copes with the fulfillment of plans and targets, and supply in 1980 depends largely on the current wintering of livestock. The agricultural working people's most important task at the moment is to achieve a further increase in livestock weight-grain and milk yields. We must organize work in such a way as to increase daily weight-gains on most farms during the winter period and maintain the present level on the remaining farms. As for milk yields, we must obtain an average of 130-150 kg more per cow than last winter and thereby create a basis for attaining the milk-yield level we reached in 1977. In the current wintering period the fodder balance in stock-raising is right. Agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists know this. They know it but, unfortunately, not everywhere are they assessing the situation with due responsibility. This posture, to put it bluntly, gives rise to damaging inactivity and intolerable sluggishness, above all in the matter of organizing the preparation of fodder for feeding to animals and insuring rational utilization of every quintal of fodder. Indeed, it is well known that the effective use of coarse fodder should be looking now for ways of acquiring extra straw, hay, silage and potatoes from other farms, buying hay and potatoes from the population and organizing the procurement of leafy fodder to supplement rations.

We must learn thoroughly the well-known truth that if we fail today to do everything possible in livestock units to insure that every kilogram of fodder is used efficiently, tomorrow it will be too late to make up the losses. Raykoms, rayispolkoms and party organizations on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes must take these considerations into account, examine questions relating to the organization of livestock feeding in a businesslike manner and exert an active and persistent influence on improving this work by promptly eliminating possible cases of wastefulness, slackness or inertia. This work should be personally headed by raykom first secretaries and by Comrade Kh. A. Myannik, Estonian minister of agriculture. It is they first and foremost who bear full responsibility for insuring that livestock is wintered in a well-organized manner and that all measures to increase milk yields and weight gains are consistently taken.

In working with people wide use must be made of the recent CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution "On Developing Socialist Competition Among Stockraising Workers To Increase the Production of Livestock Product Procurements in the 1979-1980 Winter Period."

In order to maintain a normal supply of meat to the republic's population and to fulfill deliveries to the all-union fund, we must continue the policy of accelerating the development of pig raising adopted at the 14th Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum. The fact that this year we succeeded in resuming more or less normal supplies of meat to the population and in successfully fulfilling deliveries for the last six months of the year to the all-union fund is a result of our adopted policy of accelerating the development of pig raising. As we did this year, we must pay particular attention to increasing pig numbers. Sows must now be inseminated extensively, without losing a single day, in order to insure that sufficient piglets are produced to enable pork production and procurement targets to be achieved.

The most earnest attention must be paid to boosting milk production. The present level of milk yields and the size of dairy herds on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are insufficient to insure fulfilment of the targets set for the end of the 5-year plan. Any reduction in cows' productivity seriously affects gross milk output. What is the solution? Principally, of course, to increase every cow's productivity. This is being done, but progress is slow. After dropping sharply last winter, productivity began to pick up again from August on. Overall we are still 28 kg down on last year's figures and 177 kg down on the figure for 1977.

Under the circumstances it is crucial that the dairy herd be increased. But on our kolkhozes and sovkhozes it is practically not increasing at all.

Many farms fail fully to appreciate the need to increase the size of the dairy herd. Some farmers argue that, in order to increase it, more attention must be paid to increasing the amount of coarse fodder, and that that is not easy, since one high-yielding cow eats less fodder than two less productive cows. Some dream of improving animal breeds. Others hope to solve everything by increasing average milk yields. The result of all these ideas in practice is that we are not increasing the dairy herd and are failing to fulfill the milk production and procurement plans.

At the same time, in the republic as a whole 12 percent of livestock accommodation in dairy complexes has been unoccupied for a long time. Insufficient attention is being paid to increasing calf production. A large number of cows are intensively culled every year.

Increasing gross milk production has become a serious problem, requiring every farm to radically revise its attitude to this matter. [paragraph continues]

It must be clearly understood that unless the dairy herd is increased we will not achieve a substantial increase in milk production within the next few years. This means that in addition to striving to increase yield per cow there must be an increase in the total dairy herd. This is not a matter of debate: We have no option. This is not the first time this has been discussed, but raykoms and the Ministry of Agriculture have failed to alter mistaken views held locally. The year 1980 must mark a turning point in this matter.

Here it is appropriate to mention also the need to tighten up state discipline and to increase accountability for the fulfillment of plans for the sale of meat amd milk to the state.

On account of difficult weather conditions during the last 2 years the production of livestock products has fallen, which has of course led to nonfulfillment of plans and targets by many farms. In many cases, however, this has also led to a relaxation of state discipline and to the drive for unfailing fulfillment of plans. With increasing frequency any difficulties, errors or shortcomings which occur are put down to poor weather conditions. Discipline and cadres' accountability for the fulfillment of plans must be restored. Here, of course, the plans must be rigorous and realistic. Such are the plans for kolkhozes and sovkhozes which are being formulated for 1980.

Purchases of livestock and milk from the rural population represent a large proportion of the plans for procurements of livestock products. We must therefore continue to pay close attention to helping them to increase the production of these products: by selling them fodder concentrates, setting aside hayfields and pasturage, helping them to cultivate their private plots and promptly purchasing what they have raised. Here, however, we have serious shortcomings. The republic's procurement organizations are not buying up all the produce which the population has to sell.

The Estonian Council of Ministers and regional organizations must make a thorough study of the situation and work out a system of purchases based on contractual obligations which would make it possible to purchase all surplus production from the republic's population.

At the November plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called on the union republic's ministers of the meat and dairy industry and the food industry to improve the sectors' work. This injunction applies to our ministries also. Take, for example, the questions concerning the supply of dairy produce to the population which are the cause of serious criticisms. Not only is a substantial proportion of the total volume of production in the low-fat category, but the range is narrow and the efficient delivery of the products to stores has not been organized. This has been discussed many times, but no appreciable improvements have occurred. The prime culprits are the leaders of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and of enterprises under its jurisdiction, who at times show a total inability to get to grips with these problems. This is particularly true of the Tallin dairy combine, which for more than 18 months has been working badly and has failed time and again to fulfill trade orders for milk and sour-milk products. By way of explanation, the ministry leaders say that the combine's previous management reduced the enterprises' technical position almost to breakdown point. But this explanation does not make things any easier. The minister, Comrade A.R. Essenson, must for his part take steps to help the new management to bring the enterprise quickly up to scratch.

The reduction of the range of foodstuffs, particularly of break and confectionery products, must no longer be tolerated. With the expansion of production mechanization, some products are no longer made at all and others are now so similar that the consumer has difficulty in distinguishing between them. [paragraph continues]

The Ministry of the Food Industry's new leadership must seriously apply itself to expanding the range of bread products, and the Ministry of Procurements must insure that deliveries of the necessary raw materials are increased.

Maintaining a steady supply for the consumer is a question of coordinating and harmonizing the work of stores, warehouses and suppliers. Slack management and negligence are the only explanation for cases in which imaginary shortages of various products are created in the stores while there are amply stocks of those products at warehouses and depots.

This year the vegetable harvest was a good one, the procurement campaign was completed on schedule and more fruit, especially melons, than ever before was delivered from the other republics. There should not, you would think, be any objective supply difficulties. But the organization of the fruit and vegetable trade, especially within the Estonian Union of Consumer Societies [ERSPO], leaves much to be desired. A check carried out in a number of rayon centers and workers' settlements in the Republic in November showed that out of 26 stores scarcely a single one carried the full range of fruit and vegetables available in ERSPO warehouses and depots at that time. This was at the height of the vegetable season: ERSPO Board Chairman Comrade A.V. Madik must put a stop to such an irresponsible attitude in the fruit and vegetable trade and insure that fruit and vegetables are available in stores and in canteens all year round. This also applies to the fruit and vegetable trading enterprise base where the positive changes which have been noted must not give rise to complacency on the management's part.

In general the system for storing produce purchased by the state is in need of substantial improvements. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev rightly noted in his speech, "some of it could more advantageously be stored for a certain time on kolkhozes and sovkhozes which would make it possible not only to improve produce quality and reduce losses but also to lighten the load on centralized storehouses and make more rational use of transport and manpower." In this connection the Ministry of Agriculture must elaborate a program for expanding kolkhoz and sovkhoz dumps and storehouses and submit it to the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers for approval.

An important role in supplying the population with food products belongs to the fish industry. The more so as we live by the sea and have considerable inland water resources. But, to put it bluntly, this reserve is being poorly utilized. It is well known that cod reserves are increasing in the Baltic. This fish is in great demand among the population as a table, smoked, culinary and prepared product. But why are the Fisheries Administration (Comrade Kh M Keyman) and the Republic's fishing kolkhozes (Comrade Kh M Palu) resolving the question of increasing the local cod catch so timidly and slowly?

Or, to cite another considerable reserve: The Narva zonal fish farm with a capacity of 1,200 tons of carp and 250 tons of trout per year is being constructed on the basis of the water released by the Baltic GRES. That is a large quantity of fish. According to a resolution of the Estonian CP Central Committee and the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers the farm is to be commissioned in 1979. But the Estonian GRES construction administration is in no hurry: Resources are systematically not being assimilated on the site. It is well known that this major construction workers' collective resolves great tasks in increasing energy capacities so this construction work which incidentally comes within the administration's sphere, is all the more clearly within its capabilities. The question arises: Who gave comrade P.A. Loginov the right to take this attitude to the construction of a project associated with improving food services to the population?

Concern must also be aroused by interruptions [pereboi] in the supply of certain other industrial goods to the population. It must be noted that much has been done in recent years by the ministries of light and local industry--the main producers of consumer goods--to improve the state of affairs in this sphere. In the first 11 months of the current year 2.4 million square meters of cotton textiles have been produced above plan, as well as 30,000 square meters of woollen fabrics, 100,000 square meters of silks and 187,000 square meters of linens, 185,000 articles of knitted outerwear, 185,000 articles of knitted underwear and so forth. But as is known, it is a long way from the industrial production line to the consumer, and the speed at which this distance is crossed depends above all on harmonious work between the ministry, the enterprise and the trade network. The problem of the production of goods for children still cannot be considered successfully resolved. Thus, for instance, is it really necessary to produce crimplene dresses and suits for small children (and they are far from cheap, let us note) when simple children's things made from calico and cottons are in short supply? Is it so easy now to buy a cheap winter coat with an artificial fur collar when the seamsters have gone over to the production for the most part of coats with natural fur collars?

The ministers--Comrade Yu.A. Kraft in light industry and Comrade K.E. Todeson in trade--must be more flexible in resolving questions of improving the supply to the population of goods which are in demand.

A share of no small importance in supplying the population with industrial goods belongs to union-level enterprises. They have been subjected to criticism many times and at various levels for nonfulfillment of plan targets for the production of consumer goods. Things are now going better here in general, but the necessary steps have still not been taken by the M.I. Kalinin electrical equipment plant, the Talleks production association and the Loksa ship repair plant. The TallinnGorkom and Kharyuskiy Raykom must make very strict demand on these enterprises to fulfill the set targets. At the same time I would like to recall that the trade sphere must not act on a passive level, saying "we will sell what we receive." As the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum noted, "it is the direct duty of trade to exert a much more active influence on production, to strive to obtain from industry those goods which the consumer really needs and to deploy resources more flexibly."

At the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev indicated that in resolving the urgent tasks which face the national economy the party is counting on effective assistance from scientists--academies of sciences, sectorial academies and all scientific research institutes. This clear formulation of the question demands from every scientific collective in the republic, without exception, more energetic work and concentration of efforts in those areas where significant final economic results can be obtained for the least outlay. The republican Academy of Sciences is called upon to more actively continue the useful work it has begun in improving planning, strengthening the material and technical base, improving the training of scientific cadres and determining a rational policy in the sphere of finance for scientific research, which helps to concentrate the efforts of the republic's scientists on developing the most promising scientific avenues. Here I wish to stress this; at nearly all party forums we rightly speak of scientists' responsibility for introducing the results of research into practice. In the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum the question of the direct responsibility of production workers for this important state matter arises in all its importance. Only mutual businesslike cooperation between the two groups will yield the necessary results here.

A few words must be said about the republic's Gosplan. It is customary to chaff [podtrunivat] its personnel when it is a question of discrepancies and miscalculations in the national economy. Unfortunately there is a considerable element of truth in this. We are counting on Gosplan workers to draw the most serious conclusions from the criticism voiced at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum concerning existing shortcomings in the development of sectors of the national economy. This criticism applies in many respects to our republic. We rightly consider the Gosplan to be the main republican staff for economic management and therefore we expect a more profound understanding and better linkage of the processes which take place in the economy. We also expect it to be well informed on the actual state of affairs in all sectors. Here neither superficial analysis nor groundless rosy optimism is permissible, since any errors in forecasts, plans and estimates which are still permitted will inevitably damage our work. We hope that leaders and specialists and the whole Gosplan collective will assess their work critically and strive to transform the Gosplan into a valuable leadership organ in managing the republic's national economy.

K. Lebedev went on to speak in detail about the organizational, mass political and ideological work of party committees and trade union and Komsomol organizations, which must be carried out in accordance with current national economic tasks. The requirements of organizational and ideological backup for the fulfillment of national economic plans take quite concrete forms.

These include, first, the all-round development of socialist competition, its orientation toward qualitative indicators, and the struggle to fulfill counterplans.

After all, there are considerable reserves in every labor collective. If they are revealed and brought into operation, it is possible not only to achieve but to surpass the targets planned. There are labor innovators in every sector, in every labor collective.

The facts clearly illustrate the role of ideological work here: In the academic year 1978/1979, with the help of propagandists, 113,000 working people elaborated their own personal socialist pledges and more than 10,000 people elaborated personal savings records.

Second, there is support for and dissemination of leading experience, leading forms and methods of work which help to improve labor productivity. It is a question of not only registering records, but studying in depth the secrets of mastering leading forms and methods of work. It must be said frankly that little has yet been done in this direction. A great deal is said verbally and in print about the initiatives of Muscovites, Leningraders and people in Lvov and Rostov, but unfortunately we are not yet rich in concrete deeds. Cases are often encountered where fuss and blather are substituted for a businesslike approach to propagandizing experience. Here a significant role must be played by the economic education system, schools of leading experience, meeting with production innovators and the exchange of information in the course of mutual comparison of pledges. Economic analysis bureaus, councils of innovators and teachers [nastavniki] and other public organs must work more actively.

Third, there is the consistent implementation of the policy of thrift and the rational utilization of material, financial and labor resources.

In resolving these questions we expect great persistence and purposefulness from the Trade Union Council and republican trade union committees and all party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

V.I. Lenin used to call for economical use of every pood of grain, coal and iron. Today the country produces hundreds of millions of tons of the most important types of raw material and fuel, but the Leninist principle of thrift is still extremely relevant. It is well known that, with more rational utilization of output, even at the present level of production we could considerably satisfy more fully the requirements of the national economy and the population for fuel and metal as well as for consumer goods and food products.

Fourth, there is the struggle against violations of labor discipline and laxity. Here the role of labor collectives must increase steadily. The practice of leading enterprises and farms shows that, where an atmosphere of implacability toward lack of discipline has been created, where moral and material incentive measures are used in a well thought-out way and any violation of discipline is speedily condemned by the collective, it becomes less and less frequently necessary to talk to people on these topics.

"The tasks facing us," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "demand, in particular, that we step up and tighten control over the fulfillment of plan targets and decisions adopted. Otherwise every year we will be forced to return to the same old questions."

In this connection attention must be drawn to the eradication of instances of window dressing and overreporting which exist in our republic.

The style of our party work must be characterized by the factors of intensifying control over the execution of resolutions adopted, improving organizational work and increasing the responsibility of cadres at every level for the task entrusted to them.

A study of the work practice of party committees and primary organizations indicates that they still do not always adhere to one of the most important requirements--to insure constant, effective influence on the resolution of concrete economic and political tasks. It is the lessening of attention toward the requirements of constant, effective influence on particular sectors of work or events which leads party raykoms and gorkoms to adopt measures after the event, when errors and miscalculations have been exposed, and not before.

To substitute routine, "sweeping" resolutions or routine hearings of reports for the practical organization of control means failing to take matters to their conclusion and showing too little responsibility. The verification of execution and organizational work are often replaced by an extreme fondness for all kinds of conferences and sessions and the collection of information.

It is no accident that, where great responsibility for the observance of plan discipline is not shown, there are more laggards. According to the results of the first 11 months of this year, of the total number of enterprises which have not fulfilled plans for labor productivity and output sales, half are accounted for by Tallinn's Kalininskiy and Morskoy rayons, and also Kharyuskiy and Rakvereskiy rayons. The party gorkoms and raykoms must draw the appropriate conclusions from this.

We must adopt as guidance the demand of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum that, where neither instructions nor an appeal to the sense of duty and responsibility help, it is necessary to act more resolutely and adopt different measures; to replace those who cannot cope with the task entrusted to them and appoint creatively minded, enterprising and responsible comrades. It is clear that appeals alone do not lead to order, and words are no substitute for discipline. Laborious day-to-day organizational work and a flexible and well-considered cadre policy are needed.

As was shown by the recent report and election meetings in primary party organizations, communists have a full understanding of the questions of increasing discipline and exactingness. In most cases party organizations react sharply to manifestations of negligence. In the course of the report and election meetings party organizations analyzed the progress of fulfillment of the 25th congress decisions and held concerned and principled discussions of communists' tasks arising from the resolution on further improving the economic mechanism. More than 10,000 proposals were put forward for improving management methods, strengthening ties between subdepartments, disseminating leading methods of work and party leadership of economic activity and improving ideological and party organizational work. Today there is no more important task than the implementation of these proposals, since that will help us to make better use of additional potential for improving production efficiency and work quality everywhere.

All our efforts must be centered on mobilizing the working people to fulfill targets for the last year of the 5-year plan, K. Lebedev noted. It is clear that these targets are not easy, but they must be fulfilled and even overfulfilled. There is only one way of doing this--to create an atmosphere of high exactingness, organization and a creative attitude to the task in all sectors of the national economy and every labor collective. The success of the task is largely determined by initiative from below, which is an irreplaceable reserve in accelerating economic development. In this situation it is the duty of all party and economic leaders to improve their work style and methods in the spirit of the party's instructions. Discussions with people must be well-argued and frank, and all propaganda and agitation must be carried out in such a way as to insure that the party's word is translated into the masses' enthusiasm and into labor successes by communists and nonparty people. We must remember that ideological influence on the masses and the high effectiveness of the party's word are directly dependent on the force of the personal example set by party members and leaders.

A good illustration of this is the holding of monthly joint political days in the republic, when a leader who is a party member authoritatively addresses a labor collective. The audience for each political day is 350,000-400,000 people. Naturally very many questions of interest to the population arise. The Estonian CP Central Committee tries in the course of a week to deal with all the questions registered and give all-round explanations of the most urgent problems raised through party gorkoms and raykoms and by means of the radio, newspapers and television.

Stereotyping is impermissible in the holding of political days, as in everything. In order to avoid it we must think right now about how to improve their effectiveness and quality.

All main questions of the conduct of political days must be at the center of attention for propaganda and agitation sectors of the republic's party organs. Political days are precisely the form, the link in party work in which, in V.I. Lenin's words, "theoretical and practical work blend together into one." We will continue to develop this Leninist style in party activity.

A major political campaign of the coming year, K. Lebedev went on, is the election campaign for the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, and the local soviets. Party organizations must explain widely the content and profoundly democratic nature of the new laws of Estonian supreme and local soviet elections and insure the conduct of the election campaign on a high ideological, political and organizational level. Special attention must be directed to strengthening effectiveness and specific impact of agitation and propaganda measures.

During the election campaign all organizational, agitation and propaganda work must be subordinated to further mobilizing the creative efforts of communists and all the republic's working people toward the struggle to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and subsequent party and government decisions. All the republic's party committees, all the primary party organizations and also the soviets, the trade unions and the Komsomol must have this as their target.

The republic's working people, unanimously approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November 1979 Plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet second session, have adopted them as a concrete program of activity aimed at steadfastly implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the tenets of the new USSR Constitution and at achieving new successes in communist building.

A paramount task for party gorkoms and raykoms is to bring the CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session decision to the attention of every collective and every Soviet person and to define precisely what concrete action, within what time limit, each needs to take to implement these decisions. One of the important practical tasks which face party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations and economic organs, consists in insuring active participation by the labor collectives of production associations and organizations in adopting counterplans for 1980 and in elaborating the 11th 5-Year Plan. The party organizations are called on to lead this work in labor collectives.

The day before last, the press published a CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin". This document is of deep party, theoretical and political significance. It arms the party and the people with scientific understanding of the perspectives of Lenin's very rich ideological heritage and mobilizes communists and working people to utilize in the most effective possible way all the possibilities of developed socialism, to adopt a careful and genuinely economical attitude to everything created by the people's labor and to educate all members of society in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, a communist attitude to work and social property, political vigilance and irreconcilability to bourgeois ideology.

The resolution reveals the CPSU's consistent struggle to implement the peace program and reflects the contribution of the CPSU Central Committee and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

The CPSU Central Committee has resolved to celebrate the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin as a great nationwide holiday.

We must closely coordinate all our political and organizational work of preparation for the jubilee, K. Lebedev said in conclusion, with the tasks of further improving ideological, political and educational work and implementing the November (1979) plenum decisions.

The party Central Committee has called for Soviet people to spread mass socialist competition to greet the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth in fitting manner and for successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

I think that I will be expressing the general opinion of the plenum participants if I say that all the republic's communists are full of determination to apply their experience, knowledge, communist ideology and ardor to overcome weak points and eliminate existing difficulties and shortcomings.

Allow me on behalf of the republic's party organization and all the republic's working people to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in person that the working people of Soviet Estonia will mark 1980 with new successes in the struggle for further strengthening our motherland's economic might, will fittingly greet the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and will devote all their powers to implementing the tasks of communist building.

CPSU'S PONOMAREV AWARDED ORDER OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

LD161542 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 16, TASS--The Order of the October Revolution has been awarded to Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Boris Ponomarev is a professor and an academician. Since 1954 he holds the post of head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. He is the author of many works on the history of the CPSU, the foreign policy of the USSR, the international communist, workers' and national-liberation movement, and on problems of the theory of scientific socialism.

ALIYEV CHAIRS DZHAPARIDZE BIRTH CENTENARY COMMISSION SESSION

LD171145 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "In Connection with P. A. Dzhaparidze's Birth Centenary; Session of the Republic Jubilee Commission"]

[Excerpts] A session of the jubilee commission to prepare for an celebrate the birth centenary of P. A. Dzhaparidze, eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, was held 9 January under the chairmanship of G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Summing up the session, Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that the festivities devoted to P. A. Dzhaparidze's birth centenary will serve to further strengthen ideological work in the republic and the working people's international education and will be a bright festival of the Soviet people's friendship and fraternity.

The celebration of this glorious date, Comrade Aliyev said, is a great political event in the republic's life. It is being celebrated at a time when Azerbaijan's working people are preparing with tremendous political and labor enthusiasm for the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan CP and when labor collectives have developed with new vigor the competition to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule and to implement successfully the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions. All the jubilee measures should be combined with concrete organizations work by party committees and soviet and economic organizations to mobilize working people to fulfill the state plans and socialist pledges of the concluding year and the 5-year plan as a whole and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and to realize the points and conclusions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 17 January adds: "A monument to the eminent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, the Bolshevik-Leninist Prokofiy Aprasionovich Dzhaparidze, was unveiled in Baku today. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the ceremonial meeting."]

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 January 1980 carries on page 6 an 1,800-word article by G. Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, entitled "An Example to Descendants: on the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of P. A. Dzhaparidze," which relates the story of the life and revolutionary activity of Prokofiy Aprasionovich Dzhaparidze, described in the article as an "oustanding revolutionary, an eminent figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state and one of the leaders of the legendary Baku Commune."]

IRANIAN PROFESSOR INTERVIEWED ON STATUS OF TADZHIK MUSLIMS

LD180038 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The concluding item of this program has been prepared on the basis of your letters, dear listeners. In the mail received by our editors, it is not rare to receive a letter asking how religious persons live in the USSR, their responsibilities for observing religious rites and the rights they enjoy. These questions are answered today by the guest of the Soviet Union, Tehran University Professor Mohammad Taqi Bangi, who has paid a visit to the Soviet Republic of Tadzhikistan in Central Asia. He visited the (Mavliam Yakunohaji), (Hodja Yakub) and (Sari Ossiyo) mosques. He took part in the celebration of Muslim rites. Please listen to an interview which he gave to our correspondents.

[Begin Mohammad Taqi Bangi recording fading to Italian translation] First and foremost, I wish to say that I consider it a great opportunity to have been able to witness the life of the Tadzhik people, its culture, says Mohammad Taqi Bangi. I have heard much about this marvelous land [words indistinct]and now I have been able to see Tadzhikistan with my own eyes. I visited the Exhibition of the Achievements of the Tadzhikistan National Economy which illustrates the important successes of the republic achieved thanks to socialism in the fields of health, education, and in the development of science and industry.

The people of Tadzhikistan appear cheerful and happy and I believe that the principal merit of this lies with the socialist regime, where there is no room for exploitation, a regime in which justice and reciprocal respect triumph. Does not this perchance correspond to the spirit and teachings of Islam? The Islamic religion, by the way, enjoys here freedom and respect. I convinced myself of this personally. I have not noticed even the shadow of an infringement of the rights of believers. Their rights in the country are the same as those of believers in other religions or those of atheists.

In whichever part of Tadzhikistan I visited, I saw everywhere that Muslims celebrate religious rites in full conformity with the requirements of the Koran. They freely profess Islam. There are mosques practically wherever Muslims live. I convinced myself here of the essential thing: Muslims in the Soviet Union are satisfied with their fate.

This people has completed a 60-year journey in the conditions of socialism and the future of Tadzhikistan presents itself as even more exalting. [end recording]

GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER COMMENTS ON GAS EXTRACTION

LD171326 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--The biggest increase in gas extraction in the entire history of the fuel industry of the Soviet Union, 35 thousand million cubic metres, was achieved in the past year, Sabit Orudzhev, the USSR minister of the gas industry, told a TASS correspondent.

He pointed out that the gas fields achieved the level of gas extraction planned for the end of the five-year period, 1980, a year earlier.

The minister is of the opinion that the biggest contribution to the increase of gas extraction was made by Western Siberia, where a major territorial-production complex for fuel production is rapidly developing. The deposit Medvezhie reached the design capacity much earlier than the schedule. Intensive industrial development of the Urengoi deposit was started.

Sabit Orudzhev said that a major complex for extraction and processing of gas has been set up in the Orenburg region, the area near the Urals. The gas transport system Soyuz, the biggest in Europe, starts out from that deposit and stretches to the western border of the USSR. The system built with the participation of CMEA countries has become an example of friendship, mutual assistance and economic cooperation of socialist countries.

The minister said that gas pipelines built in the Soviet Union in the past four years can girdle half of the globe. Many of these pipelines along which gas from Siberia goes to the Urals and the European part of the USSR are formed of large-diametre pipes. The capacities of natural underground storages of fuel have trebled in the recent period. Their total volume reached 30 thousand billion cubic metres.

This year, the rates of gas extraction will continue growing, particularly in Western Siberia, Sabit Orudzhev said. The target for the five year period is expected to be surpassed by eleven thousand million cubic metres.

BRIEFS

DALNEREChENSK TV FACILITIES--According to the chairman of the Dalnerechensk Gorispolkom a stomatological polyclinic and a city hospital with 200 beds were commissioned in the city last year. The city's dwellers have been provided with reliable television broadcasting from the powerful radio relay station which was built last year and presently equipment for the second program is being installed. The area of residential housing in the city increased by 30,300 square meters last year. Construction of the city's information computing station was completed. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16-17 JANUARY

LD180245 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16 and 17 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

16 January

Ways to raise the effectiveness and stability of agriculture in the Povolzhskiy Economic Rayon and Orenburgskaya Oblast were discussed at a zonal scientific production conference of agricultural workers which ended today. Since winter grain crops thrive better in the area than spring crops, it has been decided to increase the area sown with these crops in the Povolzhye to 3.2 million hectares, and to 1 million hectares in Orenburgskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

17 January

In Kazakhstan plowing in snow is gathering pace in the virgin lands. For example, in Kustanaysksya Oblast snow retention has been carried out on 3 million of the 5 million hectares. In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast such work has been carried out on more than half the area. Work goes on around the clock. (0500 GMT) In Saratovskaya Oblast all seeds for spring sowing, which will cover an area of 5 million hectares, have been laid in. This year grainfields will be sown to high-yield, locally selected varieties. The well-known Saratovskaya-38 and Saratovskaya-36 spring wheat varieties will be replaced by the more reliable Saratovskaya-46. The area sown with this variety will be doubled. Hard wheat of the Krasnokutka-6 variety will be sown on a larger area than last year (1100 GMT)

OFFICIAL NOTES FARM EQUIPMENT PREPARATION SUCCESSES, FAILURES

LD170003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Here is a "Latest News" commentary. (Mikhail Dementyevich Rastopnev), deputy head of a directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, will report on progress in the preparation of agricultural equipment for the spring:

It must be noted that the rate at which machinery is being repaired during the current year is somewhat up over last year. In the fourth quarter of 1979, 500,000 tractors were repaired. This is more than last year. By 1 January this year, throughout the country as a whole, 83 percent of the tractors, 89 percent of the plows, 85 percent of the seed drills and 1/2 of the grain-harvesting combines were ready for work. The preparation of equipment is proceeding at a fast pace in Estonia, Latvia, Moldavia, Belorussia and the Ukraine. In Bryanskaya, Moskovskaya, Ivanovskaya and Murmanskaya oblasts, all sowing and soil-tilling equipment is already prepared for work. However, things, are not like this everywhere. There is a low level of tractor readiness in Kirghizia and Kazakhstan. In the Uzbek and Tadzhik SSR's only 30-39 percent of grain-harvesting combines are ready. In the Uzbek SSR, too, less than 1/2 the cultivators and seed-drills have been prepared for work. It cannot be regarded as normal when highly-productive powerful tractors of the K-700 and T-150 class are being prepared for work more slowly than tractors as a whole. Unfortunately, this is precisely the case. The farms of the Russian Federation have prepared 3 percent fewer tractors of the T-150 class for work than the average throughout the Soviet Union, while the level of preparation in Kirovskaya and Kurskaya oblasts and the Mordovskaya Autonomous Republic is lower yet. Progress in the preparation of equipment is being substantially delayed by shortages of a number of spare parts. A particular shortage is being experienced by the collective and state farms with regard to metal, electrodes, oxygen and calcium carbide. The Altay engine works, the Rubtsovsk tractor works, the Pavlordar tractor works and certain other enterprises are greatly in debt to the agricultural machine operators.